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SOVIET TROOPS HURLED BACK IN ABORTIVE ATTEMPT TO PIERCE GERMAN LINE AT STALINGRAD

Axis Forces Repulse Strong Red Units at Neva River Sector

BERLIN ANNOUNCES

Claims Enemy on East Banks Annihilated—Hundreds Made Prisoners

Domei

BERLIN, September 28.—A desperate attempt of the Red troops to break through the German positions in Leningrad front by crossing the Neva River was successfully driven back by the Germans, Fuehrer's headquarters announced today claiming that the Soviet offensive which attained the eastern banks of the river had been annihilated after hundreds of Soviet troops were made prisoners.

The Soviet defenders in the Stalingrad sector, with the object of freeing the sector from the increasing German pressure, have been daily repeating their futile counterattacks against the Germans, the announcement added.

New Positions Taken

Domei

BERLIN, September 28.—The German High Command announced on Monday as follows:

1. In the northwestern part of the Caucasus, the German-Slovakian combined forces occupied, after fierce fighting, the Soviet positions constructed on the hilly land.
2. The German troops dashed into the northern section of Stalingrad and completely mopped up the Red troops in the section.
3. The powerful Red troops in the Leningrad area attempt to break through the German encirclement at a point north of the Neva River but suffered severe damage and were repulsed.
4. The Soviet air bases on the Arctic coast were subjected to consecutive bombings by German air force units, and 26 Soviet planes were shot down.

Soviet Resistance Smashed

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, September 28.—The Soviet resistance in the northern sector of the Stalingrad front was decisively smashed yesterday, it is reported by authentic German sources.

Also D.N.B. reported that German artillery units destroyed 24 enemy tanks in the Stalingrad battle yesterday, while the German air force shot down five Soviet planes and severely damaged 15 more, making them unable to engage in action.

New Wedge Driven

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, September 27.—A new wedge has been driven by the German forces into the Soviet defense line at Stalingrad. Meanwhile, the Soviet troops under the command of Marshal Simon Timoshenko are advancing northward to defend Stalingrad.

Soviet authorities have recognized the German success in reaching the banks of the Volga River despite the intense and relentless Soviet resistance.

Reich forces are keeping up constant air bombing, while mechanized corps are making concentrated operations and have succeeded in dividing the city into several sections.

MANCHOU FLIERS FETED IN OSAKA EN ROUTE HOME

The Manchoukouan Army pilots, who visited Japan on a goodwill flight under the leadership of Major-General Kuo Jo-lin and Major-General Yujiro Noguchi, paid a formal visit to Osaka on Monday and left for Fukuoka the same afternoon on the second lap of their homeward flight, reports Domei.

In Osaka, the goodwill fliers were greeted by the public and officials of the city. In the morning they paid courtesy calls at the Army and Division Headquarters, as well as prefectural and municipal offices, police headquarters and the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The party was entertained at a luncheon at the New Osaka Hotel, sponsored jointly by the prefectural and municipal offices and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Osaka.

3,720-Ton Spanish Ship Torpedoed and Sunk Off Martinique Island

Domei

MADRID, September 28.—The 3,720-ton Spanish merchant ship, Monte Gorber, was torpedoed and sunk 60 nautical miles off Martinique Island on September 19, it was announced by the Spanish Government on Sunday. Of the 47 passengers, 27 were rescued, the announcement said.

TOKYO-NANKING TIES SEEN STRENGTHENED

Japan's Goodwill Mission Enhanced and Consolidated Amity With Wang's Government

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

NANKING, September 27.—The Japanese Goodwill Mission to Nanking headed by Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, it is generally believed, has very favorably influenced the growing intimate relations between Japan and the Nanking Government. The Special Envoys have not only consolidated friendship between Japan and China but have proved a good factor in solidifying the basis of the Nanking Government, thereby laying a great corner stone for Sino-Japanese cooperation in the future.

The merits of the mission will be first found in the fact that it helped to clarify Japan's immovable policy of closely cooperating with the Central Government of China and thus it has remarkably enhanced the resolution among the two nations concerned to fight the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion side by side. Also, the success of the mission will be instrumental in shattering the various malignant reports disseminated by the Chungking regime about Japan chiefly concerning the proposed inauguration in Tokyo of a Ministry for Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

The second notable contribution of the mission is that its visit has greatly enhanced the friendly feelings toward Japan among the native populace under the Nanking Government, as attested by the enthusiastic ovation accorded the mission wherever they went. Also, it cannot be denied that Baron Hiranuma's speech on the desirability of Confucian teachings and Ryutaro Nagai's address on the liberation of the Asiatic races have profoundly impressed their Chinese audiences and instilled in their minds the fact that the Japanese are their closely related brothers.

When the mission left Nanking amidst a hearty send-off, the envoys realized that it was no mere matter of formality.

It can be said at this juncture that the growth of the Nanking Government, will be greatly enhanced by its management of the affairs such as the rural pacification campaign, the new citizens' movement and various economic and financial measures. Especially urgent will be the Government's plans concerning its monetary system and commodity prices. After these important matters having been well attended to, the Nanking Government will be well on the road of development.

JAPANESE ARTISTS DONATE MASTERPIECES TO MANCHOU

Twenty-eight pictorial masterpieces painted by famed artists will be donated to the Manchoukuoan Government by the Japan-Manchoukuo Culture Association and the Imperial Art Academy by way of congratulating the Manchoukuoan Empire on the 10th anniversary of her founding, according to the Asahi.

Among the artists are Taikan Yokoyama, Gyokudo Kawai, Suiun Komuro, Keigetsu Kikuchi, Shoen Kamimura, Kiyokata Kaburagi, Kwansetsu Hashimoto, Ikuma Arishima, Fusetsu Nakamura, Eisaku Wada, Tsuguji Fujita, Sanzo Wada and Shintaro Yamashita.

Prior to the donation, these pictures will be displayed at the Imperial Museum at Ueno for one week from October 1.

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By TOSHIO A
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INDIANS ATTACK

Yomiuri-Hochi

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announced yesterday
warplanes bombed
strategic port on th
tralian coast, Saturda

Sind Premier Raps Britain for Discord; Returns Title, Rank

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, September 28.—Returning to the British Government the title and court rank accorded him, the Premier of the Province of Sind in India attacked Britain on Sunday saying that the British Government is machinating to cause dissension and discord between the Hindus and Moslems, it was reported by radio broadcast from New Delhi. "Although the Indian Moslem League headed by Mohammed Ali Jinnah opposes the Indian National Congress Party fighting against Britain, yet there are Moslems outnumbering Jinnah's followers in India," declared the provincial Premier, "and these Moslems are all supporting the National Congress Party." Charging Jinnah's partisan attitude, the Premier said that the Indian independence movement would be propelled only through cooperation and accord between the two Indian races of Moslems and Hindus.

SIGNIFICANCE OF PACT EMPHASIZED BY CIANO

talian Foreign Minister Says Treaty Embodies Common Aims of 3 Powers

omei

ROME, September 28.—That the ripartite Treaty among Japan, ermany and Italy is an expression f the historical position, common nterests and common ideals of the ignatory Powers was stressed by ount Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, at a reception held ast night.

Addressing foreign diplomats athered to commemorate the second nniversary of the conclusion of the reaty, Count Ciano declared that apan, Germany and Italy are fighting brilliantly to secure work and ard for the coming generations.

Press Stresses Unity

omei

BERLIN, September 27.—On the ccasion of the second anniversary ince the conclusion of the Tripartite Alliance, various prominent Geran journals today have unanimusly stressed that the three signaory Powers are further concerted in ction in establishing a New Order n the world.

The Berliner Boersen-Zeitung has tressed that while the three nations ave a common war aim, they have lso a common peace aim, that is, to ring about a new and better order n the world and consequently, to ecure lasting peace.

The Berliner Lokalanzeiger emhasized that the idea of establishg a New Order in the world is the reatest driving force behind the Three-Power Pact and other nations re adhering rapidly to this aim.

Commenting that the Tripartite Pact has successfully stood its test n political, economic and military ffairs during the two years of its xistence, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung declared that the pact has roved that the three nations were ar from using empty phrases when hey warned off any nation obstructg their aim of establishing a New Order.

Meanwhile, the Volkischer Beobahter stated that since Japan entered the war 10 months ago, the tringle of Tokyo-Rome-Berlin has revealed that this oneness of the three ations has a fighting strength hithrto undreamed of. Moreover, it aid that Japan as a military ally as surpassed even the highest exectations.

CONFUCIUS' DAY FETED

President Wang, General Matsui, Axis Diplomats Attend

omei

NANKING, September 28.—In ommemoration of the 2,493rd anniversary of the birth of Confucius, he National Government of China eld ceremonies at the Temple of Confucius at 9 a.m. today with the ttendance of President Wang Chingvei and other dignitaries.

Among those who were present at he official function were General wane Matsui, Supreme Advisor to he National Government, Shinokuro Hidaka, Japanese Minister to Nanking, and diplomatic representaives of Germany, Italy and Rumaia.

BIG U.S. TRANSPORTS WITH AMPLE CONVOY SUNK BY U-BOAT PACK

3 Ships Caught in N. Atlantic Total 47,000 Tons—2 Others Crippled

WAS FULLY LOADED

Had Huge Amount of Troops And Arms; Destroyer Also Accounted for

Domei

BERLIN, September 28.—A German submarine unit operating in the North Atlantic area discovered a great convoyed fleet of United States transports carrying troops and munitions to England, and after several days' battle sunk one steamship of the Viceroy of India type, 19,000 tons, one steamship of the Reigna del Pacifico type, 17,000 tons, and one ship of the Derbyshire type, 11,000 tons, or a total of three ships aggregating 47,000 tons. It also sank one destroyer and caused serious damages to two other transports, it was announced by the German High Command in a special communique.

Concerning the great submarine success as reported, German military circles pointed out its special significance as follows:

1. Formerly the United States troops were sent by transports without any escort of warships, but the convoy as spotted by the U-boats was the first attempt of the United States to send a large number of transports with warships. It is quite significant that German submarines had sunk a huge toll of ships in the first large convoyed formation of the United States.
2. The three ships that were sunk were all large transports that can not be easily replaced. Each of those three ships could transport 13,000 fully equipped soldiers.

U.S. Convoy Attacked

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, September 28.—A German submarine fleet discovered a large group of convoyed American transports in the North Atlantic area heading toward England, and after several days' battle, sank three steamers, totalling 47,000 tons, and seriously damaged two others, it was announced by a special communique issued by the German High Command today.

MILITARY AID ORGAN TO MAKE CITATIONS

43 'Tonarigumi' and 46 War Relief Organizations to Be Commended

On the occasion of the Military Relief Encouragement Week from October 3 to 8, the Military Relief Association will commend 43 "Tonarigumi" or neighborhood organizations and 46 military relief organizations throughout the country which have rendered meritorious services for the families of soldiers, reports the Yomiuri.

The commendation ceremony will be held at 9 a.m. on October 5 at the Gunjin Kaikan, Kudan. In the afternoon of the same day and on October 6, conferences of the representatives of the commended organizations will be held there.

One military relief organization and two neighborhood associations in Tokyo are among the bodies to be honored.

The 13th group of the Yoshicho "Tonarigumi" in Nihonbashi-ku is one of the two neighborhood organizations to be rewarded in recognition of their services. This "Tonarigumi" has given kind care to the family of a Mr. Okuda, a member of the organization, who was called to the colors last year. The "Tonarigumi" makes it a rule to donate money twice a month to the Military Relief Department of the Army and has also saved ¥5,000 in national bonds.

Admiral Chao Gets New Post

Domei

CANTON, September 28.—Vice-Admiral Chao Kwei-chang, former Vice-Chief of the Bureau of General Affairs of the Navy Department, has been appointed Commandant of the naval base at Canton by the National Government of China, succeeding Sa Fu-chou, it was announced here this afternoon. Mr. Sa has been promoted to the post of Vice-Minister of the Navy Department.

MANCHOUKUO EMPEROR CONDUCTS INVESTITURE FOR SIX NEW MINISTERS

Manchou Picks Wang As New Ambassador To Tokyo Government

Wang Yun-ching has been appointed the new Manchoukuo Ambassador to Japan as successor to Li Shao-keng who was selected as the Foreign Minister of Manchoukuo, according to Domei today. Ambassador Wang was born in Fengtien Province, Manchoukuo in 1890, and he studied at the Meiji University, Tokyo. He served in various posts in the former Chang Tso-ling regime and upon the founding of Manchoukuo, was appointed the Attorney-General of Kirin Province. In 1937, he was made the Civil Administrator of Fengtien Province.

MINISTER LIN IS SET TO VISIT JAPAN SOON

National Government Publicity Head Will Make Survey of Japanese Youth Training

Domei

NANKING, September 28.—Dr. Lin Pai-sheng, Publicity Minister of the National Government of China at Nanking, will shortly visit Japan in the capacity of the Secretary of the Propelling Commission for the New Citizens' Movement. Dr. Lin made this announcement personally in a press interview this afternoon.

During his stay in Japan Dr. Lin will visit various parts of the Empire to make a study of the youth training corps so as to gain some data to facilitate the same move in China. He will also be present at the All Asia meeting of the East Asia League, at which he will represent the Chinese branch of the League.

Publicity Minister Lin in his interview with Japanese and Chinese newspapermen at Nanking at 4 p.m. today, remarked:

"The New Citizens' Campaign in China not only aims at solidifying the unity among the nation and to train the youth for the revival of China, but also to share the work of successfully executing the War of Greater East Asia.

"During my stay in Japan I shall closely survey the training of Japanese youth, the results of which I will utilize to facilitate the realization of the same in China. I will also attend the general session of the East Asia League in Tokyo, when I expect to hear some sound opinions of the Japanese members of the League and those of the Concordia Association in Manchoukuo who will be present there.

"Through my projected visit to Japan I earnestly hope to be enlightened as to our work of training the Chinese population which will in turn contribute to the mission of China as an integral unit of Greater East Asia."

MICHIO MIYAGI PRESENTS MUSIC PIECE TO MANCHOU

Composes Koto-Shakuhachi Duet on Occasion of Empire's 10th Anniversary

Michio Miyagi, well-known blind composer and koto virtuoso, on Monday presented a musical tribute to Manchoukuo in commemoration of its 10th anniversary in the form of a personally-composed koto and shakuhachi duet entitled Orchid Sonata, reports Domei. The orchid is the Imperial Crest of Manchoukuo.

The famous musician conveyed his composition personally to Li Shao-keng, Manchoukuoan Ambassador to Japan, who yesterday was appointed Manchoukuoan Foreign Minister.

The musical fare will be broadcast for the first time over a nationwide hook-up from JOAK on the evening of September 30, with Mr. Miyagi and Seifu Yoshida, noted shakuhachi exponent, taking part in the duet.

For Closer Ties

Li Shao-keng

TIGHTER RELATIONS AIM OF MINISTER LI

Will Work Hereafter for Closer Diplomatic Ties Between Japan and Manchoukuo

Efforts will be made hereafter to make diplomatic relations between Japan and Manchoukuo closer, this being necessary for the creation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Li Shao-keng, Manchoukuo Ambassador to Tokyo, who has been newly appointed Foreign Minister of Manchoukuo, stated yesterday, reports Domei.

"Toward the end of December, 1940," he said, "I came here to take up the post of Manchoukuo Ambassador to Japan. During the past year and 10 months, I was able to discharge my duties without a hitch, thanks to the wholehearted support of both the Japanese Government and people.

"While in Tokyo, the War of Greater East Asia broke out, and in a short space of time, the United States and British forces were driven out of the Southern Regions and the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is in progress.

"Personally seeing that the home front is as strongly braced as the fighting front in the fight for victory, I am exceedingly heartened.

"The impressions of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire which have occurred during my stay here, shall remain with me all my life."

CHUNGKING TROOPS SUFFER FOOD LACK

Threatens Dire Punishment for Those Withholding Supplies For Troops

Yomiuri-Hochi

SHANGHAI, September 28.—That the Chungking troops are suffering from an acute shortage of foodstuffs was revealed in Chiang Kai-shek's recent instructions on the food problem given to Dr. H. H. Kung, vice-president of the Executive Yuan, Ho Ying-chin, and to presidents of provincial governments.

"In case of the unsatisfactory replenishment of foodstuff to our troops on the front, it would be impossible for them to continue resistance against Japan," said the head of the regime when he returned recently from a tour of inspection in Southwestern China.

"In provinces I inspected recently, officials of the provincial governments were hoarding foodstuff and were reluctant to supply them to the troops, who were fighting desperately on the front," continued Chiang. "This act is indeed treacherous to the regime. The people should willingly pay taxes."

Concluding his instruction, Chiang warned the people saying that severe punishment will be meted out for any treacherous act on the part of the people.

Changes Made in Cabinet For Strengthening Of Empire

LI'S CHOICE PRAISED

Assignment of Foreign Post To Envoy to Nippon Said Appropriate

Domei

HSINKING, September 28.—The investiture of six new Ministers was conducted by His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo in the Imperial Palace at 10 a.m. today, with Premier Chang Ching-hui, Grand Chamberlain Chin and Imperial Household Minister Hsi in attendance.

The new Ministers included Public Peace Minister Hsing Shih-lien, People's Welfare Minister Yu Ching-yuan, Agriculture Minister Huang Fu-chun, Finance and Commerce Minister Yuan Chen-tse, Justice Minister Yen Chuan-fa and Communications Minister Ku Tsu-heng.

Simultaneously, former Justice Minister Chang Huan-hsiang, former Finance and Commerce Minister Tsai Yun-sheng, former Foreign Minister Wei Huan-chang and former Antung Provincial Governor Ting Chao were posted as new members of the Privy Council in a solemn ceremony also held in the Imperial Palace.

New Governors of Fengtien, Kirin, and North Hsingan Provinces were also installed.

New Cabinet Hailed

Domei

HSINKING, September 28.—The appointment of the new Ministers as announced by the Government today was hailed by the local circles as a further evidence in brightening the future of the Manchoukuo Empire, which has just celebrated an auspicious 10th anniversary. The Cabinet reshuffle was welcomed for it manifested the firm determination of the Government to strengthen the administration with the appointment of suitable persons.

The assignment of the Foreign Portfolio to Li Shao-keng, who has revealed himself of his capabilities as the Manchoukuo Ambassador to Japan, was hailed as the most appropriate step taken in dealing with the ever increasing importance of the foreign relations of this country. Local circles extended unreserved welcome to the new Foreign Minister pointing to his diplomatic and commanding personality which have the respect of the entire nation.

The assumption of the post of Public Peace Minister by General Hsing Shih-lien was welcomed unconditionally by the local circles which are well aware of the meritorious services the General has rendered to the nation since the founding of the State.

The appointment to the People's Welfare portfolio of such an honorable person as General Yu Ching-yuan was hailed as showing the great interest of the Government in the well-being of the people.

Yen Chuan-fa is well-known for his ample experiences in the judicial administration, which, coupled with the ability he has displayed during his long service in the Government, was well received as the new Minister of Justice. It is expected that the judicial administration of this country will make further strides under the supervision of the new Minister.

The appointment of Yuan Chen-tse as the Minister of Finance and Commerce was virtually made in compliance with the earnest wishes of the circles concerned, keenly conscious of the increasing importance on the nation's economy under the present wartime system. Interested circles are confident that Minister Yuan will succeed in the operation of the wartime controlled economy.

With reference to the assumption of the Agriculture portfolio by Huan Fu-chun, local circles observed that his appointment to the new post is indicative of the greater emphasis the Government lays on the agricultural policy, particularly in regard to an increased production and a smoother distribution, in the light of the relations of Manchoukuo with the construction of the Co-Prosper-

(Continued on Page 2)

NANKING EXECUTIVE LAUDS MANCHOUKUO

Empire in North Has Built Up Strength to Aid in War, Wang Ching-wei States

SEES ROSY FUTURE AHEAD

Declares China Must Redouble Efforts in Line With Sister Nations

Through its remarkable progress made during the last ten years, Manchoukuo has built up a real strength capable of contributing towards prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, and accordingly the country commands the respect of the people of the National Government of China.

Such tribute was paid to the Empire in the North by President Wang Ching-wei in a speech broadcast from Nanking on September 15 last in connection with a series of exchange broadcasts by national leaders in East Asia, in celebrating the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo.

President Wang's speech, as translated into English and released by the International Publicity Board, Press Bureau of Nanking, follows:

"It is ten years since the founding of our friendly nation, Manchoukuo. At a time when the occasion is being celebrated, I take the opportunity to offer to our friendly Ally my sincere congratulations and my most profound respects.

Recalls Visit to Hsinking

"In May last, I had occasion to visit Hsinking. The devotion to duty and love of the people on the part of His Majesty the Emperor, the zealous desire for national upliftment on the part of the Government leaders, the spirit of harmony prevailing among the people, and the remarkable progress achieved in reconstruction have created in me lasting impression. I feel that the future is bright for the practical application of the China-Japan-Manchoukuo Joint Declaration and for the East Asiatic Axis which has been formed by our three countries.

"Since then, Premier Chang Ching-hui has also visited our country, while we have sent a number of delegations to participate in the various conferences which have recently been held in Hsinking and other parts of Manchoukuo. The relations between our two countries have thus been further cemented, and the amity of our two peoples strengthened. These are all causes for gratification.

"For the practical application of our Joint Declaration and the successful formation of the East Asiatic Axis, our individual as well as joint efforts are necessary.

"In the matter of individual efforts, the repeated successes scored by Japan in the War of Greater East Asia have fully demonstrated her national prowess, which is not only Japan's own glory, but also an honor shared by the whole of East Asia. Manchoukuo, through the remarkable progress that has been achieved in reconstruction during the past 10 years, has built up a real strength capable of contributing toward the War of Greater East Asia, and she likewise commands our respect. In these circumstances, it behooves China to redouble her own efforts, to promote the New Citizens' Movement and mobilize all her moral and material resources to discharge her responsibility and to fulfil the expections of her Allies.

Stresses Harmony

"As to joint efforts, it is necessary that our three nations should work, on the basis of the principle of righteousness that is so dear to our Eastern peoples, in cooperation and harmony towards the objective of co-existence and co-prosperity so that the War of Greater East Asia may be brought to a successful end at an early date and the building of the New Order in East Asia likewise successfully accomplished.

"On this occasion of the 10th anniversary of Manchoukuo, I take this opportunity to express with these simple words my felicitations for the future of our friendly Ally, as well as for the future of our three countries, China, Japan and Manchoukuo."

Chen Abolishes Taxes

C.P.S.

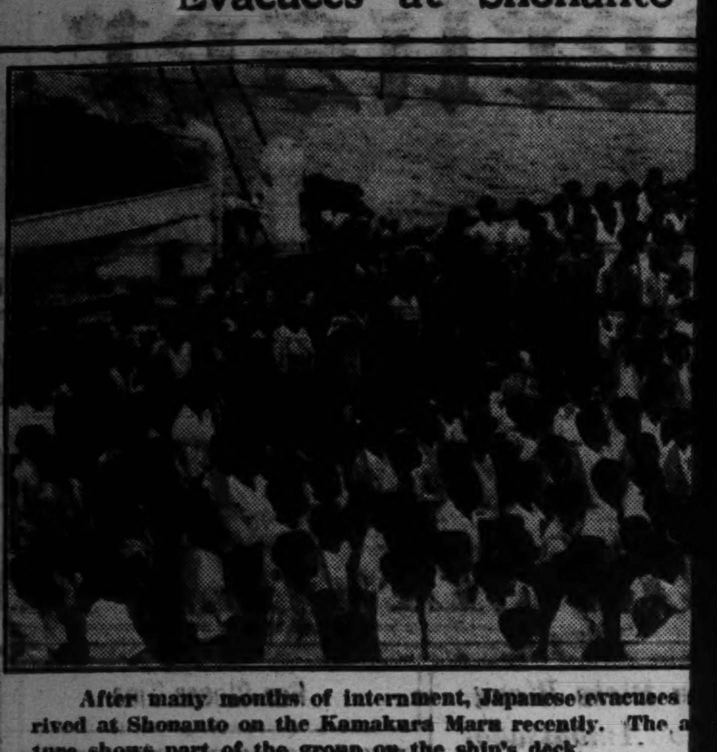
SHANGHAI, September 26.—Acting under instructions from Mayor Chen Kung-Po, concurrently Director of the Shanghai office of the Rural Pacification Commission, the districts of Fenghsien, Nanhui and Peichiao will shortly abolish all miscellaneous taxes and local levies in order to relieve the financial burden of the people and facilitate rural pacification work.

Chen Assumes New Post

C.P.S.

NANKING, September 26.—Chen Chun-hui, until recently chairman of the Overseas Affairs Commission, assumed his new post as chairman of the Irrigation Commission.

Evacuees at Shonanto



After many months of internment, Japanese evacuees rived at Shonanto on the Kamakura Maru recently. The a ture shows part of the group on the ship's deck.

Inhuman Treatment of Japanes By Dutch Revealed by Domei

Gives Vivid Picture of Sufferings of Those Up in Batavia and Then Shippe Subsequently to Adelaide

The atrocious and inhuman treatment of the Japanese residents in Batavia and other islands in the South by the Dutch was recently revealed by the chief of the Domei Bureau in Batavia who is now on his way back to Japan aboard the Kamakura Maru. So cruel and pitiless was the treatment that one Japanese became insane and another died while many others fell victim to various diseases, he said.

The miserable experience of the Japanese residents in the South from the time they were seized by the Dutch police officials on the very day war was declared against the United States and Britain and to the time they were taken to the internment camp in Australia was described by the Domei reporter as follows:

"On the morning of December 8 of last year at about 7 a.m. the Dutch police officials in Batavia seized all the Japanese residents in the city. They came armed with pistols and did not allow us to take anything with us. Not even a towel was allowed us. First we were taken to the police station and then to the railway station where I met more than a hundred other Japanese. Our personal belongings such as watches, cigarette lighters, money and even handkerchiefs were confiscated. At the station we were shut up into the storehouses and later, sometime at 2 p.m. that afternoon, we were put into wagons, 70 being packed into one wagon, and were taken to Soekaboemi, south of Batavia.

"We were then confined in barracks which looked no better than stables. We were all tired to death and nearly starving, but what we were given for supper was a loaf of bread for each and nothing to drink. We were each provided with one cup, one spoon, one mat-rush and one enamel plate. From the next morning our breakfast consisted of a loaf of bread, one cup of coffee and our lunch and supper of boiled rice with stew on it which contained only one small piece of meat.

"On the 11th, we were moved to Karu where we spent a month interned in old school buildings till finally on January 9 we boarded an evacuation ship, of 7,000 tons at Tjilatsap where we met many other Japanese sent from Celebes, North Borneo, and Sumatra. There were 1,814 aboard the ship. We did not know where we were heading to, and after 18 days of hardship and suffering we arrived at Adelaide, one of the ports in the south of Australia. It was January 27.

Here our life was as miserable as that at the internment camp in Java. We were each again provided with one mat-rush, one plate, and one spoon. For our meals we were given nothing but boiled rice and stew. Once when we found out that the Italian internees were granted some straw-matresses, we asked for the same treatment. But they flatly refused it by saying, Are you European? They treated us with disdain as they did in dealing with the native people. As the result of the atrocious maltreatment, one of the internees became insane, when even our request for isolation of the patient was coldly rejected.

"It was a terrible experience to witness one of the internees, Shigekichi Azumi, 45 years old, who was previously a staff member of the Nomura East Indies Overseas Company, shot to death by a Dutch soldier when we were on our way to the station from the internment camp. It was a tragic event, but it was nothing but a worse example of their maltreatment of the Japanese internees."

Of the voyage from Batavia to Adelaide and the bitter experiences of all aboard, the Domei reporter said:

"During the voyage we were treated so inhumanly and c it seems impossible to e we lived through those l the harbor we were conf machine-guns and pistol ship we were separatel four hatches. The plac than packed and we cou move round. All the the ship facing the deck shut while only two im with iron gratings and window of the hatch we ventilation. All the covered with barbed-wi passage ways were clo hatches by iron doors.

"Guards were always ing outside the hatches or guns in their hands four or five guards w who made it their habit and mock at us once As to the equipments, I was confined, there w plates, 50 spoons provi people. Some had to ea fingers while their food on a piece of paper. It hard for anybody to in kind of food we were breakfast, some coffee, b a bit of dried fish and cooked rice; for dinner, a of meat, a hard-boiled bowlful of rice, and for sardine and a bowl of same rations continued voyage.

"While the ship sailed the southeast, the clim and it became rather people had colds but was available. Masataro 62, died of dysentery, died from undernouri fatigue.

"During the night it chilly that we could no nothing on us and only underneath. The gua our request to close th hatch in the evening an in the daytime for ai closely kept it shut for the voyage. Since then see the sunlight till we destination. The hatch only path for escape in was closed on us with i

"The native people w ployed for various kind the ship, began sympa us and often threw so black sugar and piec through the top of the children. They expr sympathy by bringing in secret. Thus the Du ment of the Japanese a and resentment among workers.

"Finally we arrived but we could never feel even a shade of thanks for our safe arrival. were protected by H dangers and disasters.

"One day after Java by the Japanese Forc Australian military offi us at the internment ca we unintentionally sp voyage he said, 'It mu a hard trial for you, bu whose people had trea cruelly is now lost to th evidently meant that ' declines a country is lapse.

"We were so utterly Java that we felt ra upon arriving in Ade we never could tell w store for us there."

To Counter C

C.P.S.

NANKING, Septem order to counteract efforts to bring the No its domination, the Fr Commission has decide the populace of that re alms of the peace, ant and national reconstr ment.

L CHINA OBSERVES NFUCIUS' BIRTHDAY

nese People Recall Priceless Legacy Bequeathed to Them by Great Sage

e people in all China gathered September 28 in a traditional ner to pay respects to the ory of the wisest man and the est teacher China has ever wn in all her long history, says Shanghai Times, for it was the day of Confucius, the great ese sage, whose teachings have more than two thousand years ted a powerful influence on the l conduct of the Chinese race.

men like Confucius China has ly owed her greatness in the of the world, for the achieve ts of Chinese civilization have more cultural than material. a has been fortunate in having truly great men to glorify the rent eras of her long history. would have lost much if the t teacher had never been born, the moral life of the Chinese le would probably have been y different from what it is to-

e chief reason why Confucius held in such great reverence g the Chinese is that he was a man and his immortal teach have formed the basis for the s of human conduct. He taught people to be good and love their hbors. "Do not unto others t you would not others do unto " he told his disciples, and this the Golden Rule expressed tively. In his teachings there be detected the heart of the anitarian and a love for man d. He was a propounder of in ationalism, and, regarded in this t, he may be said to belong not China alone, but to the whole ld.

Born 551 B.C.

onfucius, or Kung-Fu-tse as it is ten in Chinese, was born in 551 In Chufu, in the state of Lu resent-day Shantung. Lu was a ll but prosperous state governed the Duke of Chow, a man of e character. From his early dhood Confucius had shown an efatigable love for learning, and 7, he was holding a public office superintendent of the Duke's lic fields and granaries. When was 22 years old he started to h, but when his mother died the owing year, he resigned from his lic post and went into mourning three years. After having fulfilled act of filial piety, he travelled other states in search of know ge, and later returned to Lu, re he taught again and gathered er him many disciples.

n spite of his great wisdom Con ius continued studying. He him had told his disciples: "I never tired of learning, and I never tired of teaching." He started rning in his early youth and he s still learning at the time of death at a ripe old age. This one of the many noble traits ich enhanced the greatness of man.

fter long years of tireless efforts, nfucius completed his work of lecting the wisdom of the anci s as contained in the old litera e and set it up in four books. ese are the Book of History, the ok of Poetry, the Book of Cere ny and the Book of Changes, the ssics of the Chinese people ich have been revered through ages. A short history of the te of Lu was also written by the at master himself, and this form the fifth book of the sacred Clas s.

Back in Public Life

t 50, Confucius returned to pub life, but not for very long, for retired from office when the Duke Chow began to neglect his duty ruler. He began his travels in, and for 14 years he went m state to state in the kingdom, king in vain a ruler who would rust him with the affairs of state that he could restore the country a state of peace and order.

t the end of his long wanderings, nfucius returned, an old man of to the state of Lu, where he umed his teaching of history, rature, the ceremonies, music d poetry. A few years later he d, a rather disappointed man be use he thought he had failed in mission to reform the country.

However, shortly after his death people began to realize the sdom and nobleness of mind of great teacher. They took great orts to study his life and his rks, as well as his sayings as re rded by his students. This has w been done for two thousand ars through the various dynasties, d no real men of letters can be garded as such unless they possess thorough knowledge of the Clas s and the teachings of the master om beginning to end.

Loved Traditions

Confucius loved the old traditions d observed the ceremonies to the nutest detail. This indicates that believed in the old religion—the igion of Heaven. He was a great former and great teacher." The ly thing which made him different from another human being was his wisdom and his contribution to the establishment of the laws of human conduct and morality. He did not claim to be a superhuman being, and he did not start any movement to found a religion with himself as the object of worship. However, he was held in such high esteem by later generations that he was regarded as a god and temples and shrines were built for his worship. Thus sprung up in China the new religion of Confucianism.

The greatness of Confucius was duly honored on September 28 not only in China and the East, where his teachings have exerted a strong influence on the moral conduct of the people for centuries, but also in the rest of the world. A greater teacher of human conduct than this man has never lived; and for this reason the world has thrown aside race and religion to jointly pay homage to his imperishable memory.

The Chinese people doubtless take great pride in the priceless legacy bequeathed them by a man who was wiser than everybody else. In perpetuating the memory of this great teacher, it is not only necessary to learn his teachings, but also to transform them into deeds. If every Chinese is able to do this, the future of China will indeed be full of promise and her place among the nations of the world will be fully assured.

Press Comments

Tuesday, September 29

KOKUMIN—Opinion Regarding Provincial System

NICHI NICHI—Constructive Discussions on Living Problems

Opinion Regarding Provincial System

KOKUMIN—On the first day of the Central Cooperative Council meeting, a member, Keinosuke Zen, proposed that the existing prefectural system of local administration should be abolished in favor of a provincial system and at once Chairman Ando took it up and referred the matter to a committee, asking for constructive views in regard to it. This is considered the big outcome of the Council at the very outset of the session. The matter, however, is not one that should be discussed by the Council alone but must be fully deliberated on by the entire people.

Mr. Zen's proposal is based primarily on the economic aspect of wartime national life. He proposes a provincial system instead of the existing prefectural one in order that the prevailing unevenness in stocks and unequal distribution of daily necessaries may be rectified and materials and labor power may be smoothly and properly circulated. On this ground alone the proposal is fully worthy to be listened to by the people. For it cannot be disputed that foodstuffs, building materials and labor power are found most unevenly distributed according to area, and circulation is impaired at times mainly because the various prefectures form blocs within which materials are being held without heed to the needs of each other. At a time when land planning is to be undertaken on a heroic scale, such defects must be resolutely remedied. In this sense the proposal for a provincial system is quite acceptable

Moreover, the proposal is also politically tenable. The existing system of prefectures is a vestige of the feudal era before the Meiji Restoration. The division into prefectures is now too small when transportation, communications, economy and culture have advanced so far as they have today. For this reason, it has been proposed more than once in the past that the prefectures should be combined and provinces established. The Government, too, has considered the question more than once. Thus, Mr. Zen has brought up the problem and Chairman Ando has taken it up all in accordance with historic necessity, we might almost say.

We must also remember that the proposal is a political demand arising from the needs of the emergency times under the War of Greater East Asia. At a time when Chosen, Taiwan and Karafuto, which used to be called "out-lands" have been incorporated into internal administration, while our administrative powers extend over areas many times the size of our home country in the form of military government and other forms; any division of the country into one province, three urban prefectures and 43 rural prefectures is too small. The matter requires consideration also from the standpoint of administrative simplification.

This is an opportune moment to settle the long-standing question of establishing a provincial system. We hope that the Council will adopt a suitable and feasible recommendation which the Government will find practical and enforceable.

Constructive Discussions On Living Problems

NICHI NICHI—A stage of complaints and grievances in our wartime national life seems to have ended. The opinions expressed by members and explanations offered by the Government at the third session of the Central Cooperative Council, so far as they referred to the problems of living, were in no way accusatory or evasive. An attitude of mutual helpfulness and a sincere desire to talk things over without reserve and to work them out for the sake of winning the War of Greater East Asia were clearly to be perceived.

By problems of living they refer naturally to those of clothing, dwelling and victualling. In regard to clothing there was no new proposal. It was the first session of the Council since the enforcement of the point system for clothing distribution but almost no complaint at all was expressed against the system. This seems to show that it is a success.

As regards victualling, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino made a rather bold statement. He said that if in regard to fresh foods, such as fish and vegetables, too much fuss were made over distribution, production would be liable to be neglected. The main thing, he declared, is to emphasize production. This, of course, is the proper policy. No matter how efficient the authorities are, nothing can be done without goods.

It does not suffice, of course, for the Government to declare such a policy. The thing is to enforce it. Agriculture Minister Ino says that he would strive to help increase production. We look forward to much results from Mr Ino's policy. At the same time, improvements in the distribution system should not be neglected.

As regards dwelling, a new proposal was made. This was to pool house rents. It was proposed that high rents and low rents should be pooled to level them down. It was, however, proposed merely as a subject of study so that it is not yet known how it would be enforced if at all. At least it is a constructive opinion. In case it should be taken up, there will arise a problem of State subsidies. In that case there will be a tendency for State management of housing and rooming. Whatever might be the pros and cons of the matter, the fact is that such a step now seems inevitable.

The rapid increase in population demands more and more dwelling houses and the production boost means more offices and plants. With a war on our hands, the Government should not hesitate to carry out any reform conducive to victory.

In this way the third session of the Cooperative Council was characterized by constructive opinions on the problems of national life. This may be regarded as a proof of progress in the wartime structure of the people.

Comforts Japanese Troops

C.P.S.

CANTON, September 26.—The Kwangtung Provincial Government has sent out more than 100 officials to the war front to comfort the Japanese troops who are fighting valiantly for the liberation of the peoples of East Asia.

Investiture Conducted For Manchou Ministers

(Continued From Page 1)

ity Sphere of Greater East Asia.

High expectations are also pinned on the ability of the newly-appointed Communications Minister Ku Tzu-heng for the satisfactory operation of the wartime communication administration.

Li's Appointment Lauded

Domei

BANKOK, September 28.—Changes in the Manchoukuo Government personnel, and particularly the appointment of Li Shao-keng, present Ambassador to Tokyo, to the post of Foreign Minister, are regarded by official Thai circles here as an indication of closer relations between Japan and Manchoukuo.

These circles expressed the belief that the appointment of Mr. Li to the post of Foreign Minister and shifting of men in other important posts will serve to accelerate further the strengthening of Manchou's defense and construction programs.

That the Manchoukuo Government should carry out such a reshuffle on the eve of its embarking on the second stage of its national construction program has attracted great attention among interested circles here.

Chinese Cadets Train

C.P.S.

NANKING, September 28.—The Senior Naval Officers Training Class was recently inaugurated in the Central Naval Academy with General Jen Yuan-tao, Minister of the Navy, officiating.

HONGKONG POPULACE IS LESS BY 820,000

Latest Census Shows 979,965 Against 1,800,000 Before Japanese Occupation

Domei

HONGKONG, September 28.—The population of the Hongkong area is 979.965, which is less by 820,000 before the occupation of the former British colony by the Japanese Forces, it was announced by the Government-General of Hongkong according to the result of the census conducted from September 4 to September 18.

The population by districts is as follows:

Hongkong:	
Households	111,233
Population	457.629
Kowloon:	
Households	98,237
Population	419,088
(Aquatic population of 19,299 included)	
Hsinchieh:	
Households	12,566
Population	103,248

The population by nationality is as follows:

Japanese:	
Males	1.719
Females	629
Total	2,348
Chinese:	
Males	489,832
Females	374,682
Total	864.514
Other foreign population:	
Males	4,056
Females	3,289
Total	7,345

The figures given above do not include the inhabitants of adjoining islands who are estimated to number 42,700.

The result of the census is considered indicative of the fact that the population of Hongkong is nearing the so-called "adequate population," which is befitting the new situation brought forth after the colony was occupied by the Imperial Forces.

WAVELL IS WORRIED OVER BURMA'S LOSS

Declares Territory Must Be Recovered at All Cost By Allied Nations

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 28.—The fact that the loss of Burma has been fatal to the British strategy in East Asia was conclusively proved by a statement issued yesterday by General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, in which he stressed the necessity of recovering Burma, according to a New Delhi dispatch received here today.

"Ever since the fall of Burma, we have been preparing a plan of operations in order to effect its recovery from Japanese hands," Sir Archibald confessed in his statement. "Burma being one of the most important areas in the British campaign against Japan, we must recover it at all cost."

"It is true that the plan of campaign to retake Burma is accompanied by great difficulties, especially as British supply routes in India are gravely threatened with the development of the war in Egypt and the Caucasus, he said, but the situation has been considerably improved lately and the necessary supplies are getting through. Thus, the vitally important part of the war this year has been fought to secure marine transport routes. It is improbable that Japan will stage such a gigantic operation as the invasion of Australia or India at present.

"There are many problems that Japan must settle before it becomes the great Power in East Asia she expects to be. For instance, it is necessary that Japan should find a solution for the China Affair.

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AUSTRALIA SUFFERS ACUTE LACK OF FOOD

Shortage of Commodities, Soaring Prices Cause Headaches To Aussie Leaders

Domei

SHONAN, September 26.—The Australian people are suffering from a steadily worsening shortage of commodities and soaring prices, despite frantic efforts of the Government authorities to arrest the upward tendency, today, revealed Tatsumi Ishihara, former director of the Yokohama Specie Bank's branch in Sydney, who arrived here yesterday aboard the exchange ship, Kamakura Maru.

"The shortage of daily necessities, particularly foodstuffs, has resulted from concentration on war production, and this in turn has inevitably caused the commodity prices to soar, although the Australian Government authorities have been working frantically to maintain prices at the officially-determined level," Mr. Ishihara said.

With reference to the economic situation in the Commonwealth, Mr. Ishihara pointed out that a great change for the worse has occurred in the economic situation as a result of the present hostilities.

Pointing out that Australia used to export its agricultural products and livestock in return for imports of foreign industrial products, he stated that this trade situation underwent a radical change following the outbreak of the European War and became worse as a result of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

"The British Government earnestly desires and has promised to purchase large quantities of Australian wool, wheat, cheese and butter, the staple products of the Commonwealth, but owing to a keen shortage of shipping space, the promised purchases cannot be realized," Mr. Ishihara added "and under the circumstances, the Australian Government has been forced to curtail the production of wheat.

"As regards war supplies, Australia was able to secure shipments from the United States on the strength of the American Lease-Lend Act, but the steady expansion of the sphere of activities of the Japanese Naval Forces has rendered continuance of such shipments exceedingly difficult."

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ENVOY LI NAMED FOREIGN CHIEF OF MANCHOUKUO

Ambassador to Tokyo Succeeding Wei Huan-Chang, Hsinking Reveals

OTHER SHIFTS ANNOUNCED

Further Consolidation of Administration Is Object Of Reshuffle

Domei

HSINKING, September 28.—Li Shao-keng, Ambassador to Tokyo, has been appointed as the new Foreign Minister of Manchoukuo succeeding Wei Huan-chang, it was officially announced by the Hsinking Government at 8 a.m. today.

Other personnel shifts and new appointments were also announced at the same time, including the appointment of General Hsing Shih-lien, commander of the First Division Army, as Minister of the Public Peace Department, and General Yu Ching-yuan, present Minister of the Agricultural Development Department, as the new Minister of the People's Welfare Department.

Yen Chuan-fa, chief of the Kirin Provincial Government, was named the new Minister of the Justice Department and Huang Fu-chun, chief of the Lungkiang Provincial Government, was appointed the new Minister of the Agricultural Development Department succeeding General Yu.

The post of the Minister of the Finance and Commerce Department was given to Yuan Chen-tse, present Minister of the Communications Department, and Ku Tzu-heng, Minister of the People's Welfare Department, succeeded Mr. Yuan as Minister of the Communications Department. General Chang Huan-hsiang, Justice Minister, and Tsai Yun-sheng, Finance and Commerce Minister, have been relieved of their respective posts and have been appointed State Councillors.

Wei Huan-chang, Foreign Minister, and General Ting Chao, chief of the Antung Provincial Government, were also appointed new State Councillors.

Premier Comments on Shifts

Domei

HSINKING, September 28.—Commenting on the personnel shifts in the Manchoukuo Government, including the appointment of Ambassador to Japan Li Shao-keng as the New Foreign Minister of Manchoukuo, Premier General Chang Ching-hui declared that the appointment of young and able men to key posts was carried out to stimulate and further consolidate Manchoukuo's administration.

The Premier pointed out that Manchoukuo, which has just celebrated the tenth anniversary of its founding, is faced with the momentous task of working for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Sphere and of bringing the present war to a successful conclusion in close cooperation with Japan. Not only that, he said, but Manchoukuo is also faced with the important work of carrying out its second construction program, and is determined to make further rapid progress in its national development, both spiritually and materially.

Nanking Hails Reshuffle

Domei

NANKING, September 28.—Government circles today hailed the reshuffle of the Manchoukuoan Government, involving the appointment of Li Shao-keng, Manchoukuoan Ambassador to Japan, as the new Foreign Minister as a move greatly strengthening Manchoukuo's position both at home and abroad.

These quarters expressed the belief that the new Manchoukuoan Government would take further steps to solidify its relations with the National Government of China and Japan.

At the same time, it was stated that the new ministerial reshuffle would lead to a bolstering of Manchoukuo's defenses, especially along the northern frontier.

Benoist-Mechin Resigns

Domei

VICHY, September 27.—Jacques Benoist-Mechin, Secretary of State attached to Premier Pierre Laval, has resigned, it is announced today. Mr. Benoist-Mechin was regarded as a pro-German member of the Laval Cabinet, and it is observed that he resigned because he differed from Premier Laval in opinion.

For Filipino ead

For the Filipino soldiers who died in action or through sickness, a monument was erected on September 18 in the Philippine War Prisoners' Camp at O'Donnell, P.I. Present at the ceremony

icials of the Military Administra-
. Vargas, Chief Civilian Adminis-
ilippines.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

RULE AID BODY ENDS 4TH SESSION TODAY

Central Cooperative Council Discusses Problems Connected With War Execution

The curtain will fall today on the fourth and last session of the Central Cooperative Council which has achieved vitally important results for the consolidation of the wartime national structure of Japan, and has made clear in an unmistakable form the indomitable, iron spirit of the people to carry through the war of justice to its proper end, even if it takes them a hundred years.

The third session which met yesday to discuss problems connected with the smooth execution of all matters directly connected with the successful completion of the War of Greater East Asia was marked by a remarkable spirit of cooperation between the officials and the people, which again fully illustrates the solid internal unity of the country.

All the questions discussed yesterday were satisfactorily settled, and the chiefs of the six committees will present their reports today in the fourth session, which will commence from 9 a.m. The reports of the first three committees will be presented during the forenoon, and those of the last three committees during the afternoon.

Each report will be dealt with by suitable replies concerning relevant matters from the Government authorities and the central officers of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

The reports of the committee chiefs and the replies of the Government authorities will be summed up by Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, the Chairman, and the session will close at 4 p.m.

All those present will then assemble in front of the Imperial Palace, and after bowing toward it, will return to the assembly hall, where they will formally carry out the closing ceremonoy of the meeting.

At the meeting of the fourth committee yesterday, which discussed problems connected with the security of foodstuffs, Agriculture Minister Ino stressed the important role of farmers in times of national emergency, and pointed out the desirability of strengthening the establishments for the increase of smallholders.

Agriculture Minister Ito extended warm praise to all the farmers of the country for their hearty and spontaneous endeavors for increasing the foodstuffs production of the nation.

All farmers, indicated the speaker, had responded gallantly to the call for cooperative efforts, and discarding all thoughts of personal profit, had proved that they fully deserved the traditional title of "backbone of the nation."

The Government, on its part, continued the speaker, was fully cognizant of all their endeavors. Taking into consideration the price of land, the necessary capital for small holdings, and the restriction of law, the

(Continued on Page 2)

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RIBBENTROP, CIANO WIRE FELICITATIONS

German, Italian Foreign Ministers Send Congratulations On Tripartite Anniversary

Commemorating the second anniversary of the signing of the Tripartite Pact messages of felicitation were received from German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop and Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano by Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani of Japan on Monday.

The telegram from the German Foreign Minister reads:

"The second anniversary of the Tripartite Pact is actual proof of the world-historical significance of this pact. And this pact, because of the mighty victories of Japan in East Asia, has opened the way to a righteous and harmonious new order. The final victory which our three nations will gain will secure a new order in Europe and in Asia. With this firm belief, I offer you my sincerest felicitations on this day of celebration."

The message from the Italian Foreign Minister states:

"Since Japan, Germany and Italy began to work for the rebuilding of the world and signed the Tripartite Pact in Berlin based on this idea, two full years have passed. The three nations are working for the completion of this great task in midst of great victories. Today, on the occasion of second anniversary of the signing of the Tripartite Pact, I pay my respects to you and offer my sincerest congratulations to the people of Japan."

Willkie in Chungking

Domei

LISBON, September 27.—Wendell Willkie, President Roosevelt's special envoy, arrived in Chungking via Sinkiang today, according to Chungking dispatches.

His Imperial Majesty Exchanges Telegrams With Germany, Italy

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan on Sunday exchanged congratulatory telegrams with Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany and King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy on the occasion of the second anniversary of the conclusion of the historic Tripartite Alliance among Japan, Germany and Italy, it was learned Monday.

FIRM AXIS TIES IS EMPHASIZED BY RIBBENTROP

Lauds Achievements of Japan In War of Greater East Asia

FUTURE IS BRIGHT

Grand Reception Given at Hotel Kaiserhoff to Fete Three-Power Pact Signing

Domei

BERLIN, September 27.—The Tripartite Alliance which has been eminently successful in the two years since its conclusion will further display its effectiveness and strength in the third year, declared Colonel Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, at a grand reception held this evening at the Hotel Kaiserhoff on the occasion of the second anniversary of the signing of the Three-Power-Pact.

Present at the function were Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador, Count Dino Alfieri, Italian Ambassador and other Axis diplomatic representatives as well as Field-Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Dr. Dietrich, Chief of the Reich Press, and Mr. Weizaecker, State Secretary in the German Foreign Office.

Reviewing the developments since the conclusion of the Pact, Colonel Ribbentrop lauded the epoch-making results achieved by Japan in the War of Greater East Asia.

He declared that the Soviet Union will find itself in an extremely difficult position after the termination of the Axis military operations this year.

He also asserted that now that Europe has been made secure in the way of foodstuffs, raw materials, war material production capacity and strategy, the Anglo-American front can no longer obstruct the establishment of a European new order.

Ribbentrop's Speech

The gist of the Reich Foreign Ministers speech, as released by the German Embassy, follows:

"When two years ago Germany, Italy and Japan solemnly signed the Three-Power-Pact in Berlin, their chief aim was to warn the United States. If President Roosevelt and his Jewish clique of warmongers were to continue driving the American people towards the war against its own will they should know what they would have to expect. The Three-Power-Pact thus was of a purely defensive nature. It was to prevent the international warmongers from extending the European

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Tuesday, September 29, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Daily Living and the Distribution System

CHUGAI—It is of great necessity to improve daily living so that it will be able to bear protracted warfare. The problem of the distribution of daily necessities is not one that has come up recently. The increase of production, the speeding up of dispatching produce, and a reform of the distribution system are the only ways in which the supply of daily necessities can become smoother. Agriculture Minister Hiroya Ino at the meeting of the Central Cooperative Council laid special stress on the increase of production.

It is the duty of the authorities concerned to know fully the conditions in the areas of production, and to remove the barriers which lie in the way of quick transportation. Together with the supervizing and stimulation of shipments it is necessary to supply necessities to the farming districts.

Central Cooperative Council

YOMIURI-HOCHI—One of the most outstanding features of the present session of the Central Cooperative Council is the fact that it involves a number of able persons representing various walks of life, who are very much suited to transmitting the will of the lower classes to the upper classes. Another feature is that the Government is positively willing to cooperate with the Council and all Cabinet Ministers are attending the session every day.

These Cabinet Ministers are calling attention of the nation to the need of listening to what they say regarding the execution of State affairs which belong to their respec-

(Continued on Page 2)

AIR FORCE GROUND UNIT AND OBSERVATION CORPS ARE GRANTED CITATIONS

CITATIONS

The citation granted to the Nakanishi Ground Crew Company follows:

"Nakanishi Ground Crew Company,

"Following the occupation of the Palembang airfield by the Kume Parachutist Unit, the Aoki Air Unit with its main force advanced daringly to the airfield and took up the duty of guarding it from air raids. The Endo Air Unit also penetrated the airfield with its main strength and with the airfield as a base of operation started a warfare of enemy plane annihilation West of Java.

"The Company, herein referred to, under the command of Captain Nakanishi, landed on Palembang on February 16 almost simultaneously with the air units already mentioned. The vanguard of this Company, consisting of a small number of soldiers, then landed and started immediate action. Despite bombings by enemy planes which made occasional raids, the Company took to the task of repairing the airfield by all possible means and perfected airplane equipment. By use of available transportation facilities at hand, the Company accelerated the transportation of fuel, ammunition and others, thereby contributing to the activities of the air units. When the strength of the whole Company was concentrated, it began to display its efficiency more than ever before and also was stepped in various tasks including wide-range supply, transportation, food supply and equipment perfection. All men of the Company, very small in number, could hardly take any rest, due to the pressure of important duties.

"A small amount of materials on hand, too, made the Company experience much difficulty, but, in spite of all these handicaps, the Company taxed its efforts to the utmost, thereby enabling the above-mentioned two air units to display their fighting strength to the fullest extent. Thus, its worthy efforts laid the groundwork for the capture of the Palembang airfield and annihilation of the enemy air forces in West Java.

"All these dazzling war results are due to the appropriate measures taken by the Company leader and to the hard work and brave actions of the officers and men based on their lofty and self-abnegating spirit. The action of the Company is worthy of high admiration and its military exploits are outstanding.

"Wherefore a citation is hereby granted.

March 16, 1942

Supreme Commander of the Army Air Force
in the Malay Area."

The citation granted to the Togayanai Stratospheric Observation Corps follows:

"Togayanai Stratospheric Observation Corps,

"Under the command of Lieutenant Togayanai the above corps was engaged in the task of observation on the foremost line of the Matsui Unit. It became all the more important for the Imperial Army Forces to know real stratospheric conditions above the objectives while the attacks on Singapore Island were started. Overstepping the foremost firing line of infantrymen on February 3, the corps advanced to a 500-meter height north of the Johore Bridge and in the face of flying enemy bullets was absorbed in observation.

"At 7:30 p.m. on February 12, heavy shells of the enemy destroyed the observatory, resulting in death and injuries to eight persons. A communications shed was also destroyed. The situation thus developed was unfavorable, but not withstanding, it kept up the observation with self-composure. This enabled the corps to broadcast real stratospheric conditions during the height of the Singapore attack, thereby leading the guidance of strategy of the air units to advantage.

"All this is ascribed to the fiery sense of responsibility and swelling spirit of the men under the positive and daring command of the leader. Its action heaps honors on the observation corps and its military exploits are exceptional.

"Wherefore a citation is hereby granted.

April 15, 1942

Supreme Commander of the Army Air Force
in the Malay Area."

THREE NEW RECORDS SET AT TAIYUAN TRACK MEET

Domei

TAIYUAN, September 26.—Three new track and field meet marks were hung up yesterday when the Second Annual North China Inter-City Physical Meet got under way at the Taiyuan Athletic Grounds before an enthusiastic crowd.

The meet was inaugurated with an impressive ceremony in which hundreds of picked athletes representing the cities of Tsingtao, Peking, Tientsin, Paoting, Tsinan, Kaifeng and Taiyuan, passed in review carrying colorful banners and flags.

Three meet records were broken on the first day. Yasuo Kataoka of Tientsin set up a new record of 1.81 meters in the running high jump event. In the hop-step and jump event, Wang Wu-lin of Peking leaped a distance of 14.18 meters and in the women's division a new time of 28 seconds was established in the 200-meter relay by the Tsingtao girls' team.

The Peking team led the field of competition in the first day with 33 points, followed by Tientsin with 25, Tsingtao 19, Taiyuan 6, Kaifeng 4, Paoting 4 and Tsinan with 2 points.

RUPTURE IS NOTED IN TURCO-U.S. TIES

Domei

ISTANBUL, September 27.—The recall of the American Ambassador to Turkey, Lawrence Steinhardt, who left Ankara yesterday to return to America by way of Egypt, is considered by diplomatic circles in Ankara as reflecting the recent strained relations between Turkey and the United States.

At the time of the arrival of the American Ambassador in Turkey, the Turkish Government was well disposed toward him, but the recent desperate efforts of the United States to bring Turkey on the side of the anti-Axis Powers have put the Turkish Government on guard against him. Moreover, on the recent occasion of the arrival of Wendell Willkie as President Roosevelt's special representative, the Turkish Government gave him a very cold reception.

Under the circumstances, Ambassador Steinhardt's position became more and more difficult, with the result that he was finally called home.

Roosevelt, it is reported, has appointed a new ambassador to succeed Steinhardt.

His Majesty Hears of Heroism in Sumatra And Singapore

FEATS SUPERHUMAN

Fulfilled Dangerous Tasks At Palembang, Radioed Aerial Conditions

The citations granted to the Nakanishi Ground Crew Unit for its silent heroism in carrying out vital airfield and plane repairs under tremendously adverse conditions and thus contributing to the victory in the air of Sumatra and to the Togayanai Stratospheric Observation Corps, for distinguished services rendered in radioing conditions in the stratosphere at the time of the Battle of Singapore, have been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced at 4 p.m. Monday.

The War Ministry's announcement reads:

"It has been brought to the knowledge of His Imperial Majesty that citations were granted to the Nakanishi Ground Crew Company and to the Togayanai Stratospheric Observation Corps by the Supreme Commander of the Air Units in Malay and Sumatra for distinguished services in contributing to the victory in those areas."

Nakanishi Ground Unit

The Takio Nakanishi Ground Crew Unit, whose citation was brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, by its untiring work and superhuman efforts contributed greatly to the success of the aerial campaign in Java. The Company's action during those days is roughly as follows:

The Nakanishi Company rode on small boats and went upstream from the mouth of the Musi River. It landed at Palembang on February 16, together with vanguard units, and immediately went to work in putting the airfield in order and cooperating with the Aoki and Endo Air Units in driving the enemy out of the skies of western Java. The enemy had mixed turpentine with the gasoline they left behind and for that reason many airplane motors developed trouble. Members of the Nakanishi Company worked all night and repaired these and had them completely repaired and ready for use by daybreak. In addition, this Company went back and forth over 15 kilometers of dangerous road, between their point of landing and the airfield, transporting fuel and ammunition. The road was pitch black and strewn with dangerous obstacles. And the men of the Company had to pick their way carefully and slowly in carrying out their duty.

On the next afternoon, the Company repaired the airfield. They were literally working without rest and without sleep.

It was no easy task to take care of several hundred planes which took off and landed on the small Palembang Airfield. As the fighting grew more intense, more casualties naturally occurred. In carrying out their duty, the men of the Company had to help planes which had been forced to land, take care of accidents which occurred at the field, and repair damage done by enemy air raids.

When the Aoki Air Unit moved its quarters to the Tanjong Karan Airfield, a part o fthe Nakanishi Company accompanied it and worked together with the Unit to secure the airfield. The Company completed the repairing of a 750-meter runway between February 21 and 23, and made possible the advance of the Endo Air Unit to this field on February 23.

As an example of the Nakanishi Company's work, its activity in the week following February 24 included: 16 damaged places on the field repaired, 18 planes which sustained trouble carried off the runways, the remains of four enemy planes cleared, eight disabled enemy anti-aircraft guns removed, 1,000 square meters added to the airfield, and five tents erected.

Observation Corps' Action

The Stratospheric Observation Corps under the command of Lieut-

(Continued on Page 2)

FIRM AXIS STAND HAILED BY LEADER

(Continued From Page 1)

conflict and from making it another World War by causing the United States to join it. Roosevelt left this warning unheeded. In order to establish accomplished facts which would destroy all hope of a peaceful settlement, the American President soon went to the length of adopting openly hostile measures. For more than one year the signatory powers of the Tripartite Pact showed the greatest reserve and left unnoticed the unfriendly and even hostile acts which were directed against them by the United States. They were thinking that after all the common sense of the American people would succeed in bringing President Roosevelt and his navy to reason. This war however was Roosevelt's very own work. Because Roosevelt was determined to have this war, he one day quite intentionally made demands which were bound to violate the honor of the Japanese nation. Japan then struck back."

3 Nations Firmly United

After a reference to the severe setbacks suffered by the American navy at Pearl Harbor and by the British fleet in East Asia, Colonel von Ribbentrop stressed that Germany, Italy and Japan, loyal to the spirit of the Three-Power-Pact, had still closer allied themselves to a union for life and death. They had decided not to lay down their arms until the future of their nations and their demand for a new order in the world were secured once and for all. In doing so they had been conscious of the fact that the strength of their united peoples and of the nations allied with them represented the mightiest group of powers that was ever established. Their tremendous strength was the safest guarantee that the aim of the Three-Power-Pact would be finally realized. Subsequent events soon confirmed that this conception was correct.

Colonel von Ribbentrop then outlined the glorious victories, won by our Japanese ally in East Asia since December of last year. He stressed that the Japanese had conquered a world-wide empire and that the Japanese Armies today were threatening India, the very heart of the British Empire. Colonel von Ribbentrop also pointed to the great successes, achieved by Germany and her allies on the European and African theaters of war. He especially emphasized the heroism, shown by all nations fighting in Eastern Europe against Bolshevism.

"All of us, the men in political life as well as the soldiers and the entire German people know what is at stake in this war. We also know that the heroism and the courage of the German troops will win the battle for Stalingrad. It is possible that in times to come the battle for Stalingrad will be made a symbol of Europe's struggle for freedom. Once Stalingrad will have fallen, our most dangerous enemy will have been dealt a blow from which he will not be able to recover, because Stalingrad is the center of communications between North and South Russia and dominates the Volga, Soviet Russia's main traffic route."

Colonel von Ribbentrop then pointed out that after the termination of the military operations of the German and Allied armies this year, Soviet Russia would find herself in an extremely difficult position. The losses suffered by Soviet Russia in territories, manpower, food-bases as well as sources of war material of every kind and last but not least in industrial and traffic facilities had already today weakened the Soviet colossus to a considerable extent.

Colonel von Ribbentrop added that already today the transport of oil from the Caucasus on the Volga and over the most important railway lines was next to impossible since both the Volga and these railway lines were dominated by the Germans. He stressed that modern armies and air forces were crippled without sufficient oil supplies. There could be no doubt that a country which had suffered such losses would sooner or later collapse automatically. In this connection Colonel von Ribbentrop dealt with the assistance, given to Soviet Russia by Britain and the United States. He expressed the conviction that the Anglo-Saxons, by granting a semblance of help were trying to make Soviet Russia ready for further sacrifices.

Allied Convoys Smashed

The German Foreign Minister again stressed that all allied convoys destined to Soviet Russia had so far been almost completely annihilated and would also be destroyed in the future. The fact that the promised supplies of war materials had failed to reach Soviet Russia, had caused Moscow to make energetic demands for a relief action by the British and Americans. Churchill had spoken of a second front in Moscow whereupon the Dieppe adventure had been staged.

Colonel von Ribbentrop then dealt with the magnificent successes, achieved by the armed forces of the Three-Power-Pact nations in the fight against the enemy's merchant shipping on the seven seas. Quoting estimates, made by reliable experts, Colonel von Ribbentrop expressed the conviction that the Allies during the past year had lost more than twice the merchant tonnage which the British and the Americans together had been capable of replacing by newly constructed ships.

He added that the Three-Power-Pact nations would continue to sink more allied merchant tonnage than the enemies would be able to build. To an ever increasing extent the transport question was becoming an insoluble problem for the Allies. Transport difficulties were one of the factors which frustrated the establishment of further fighting fronts by the Allies.

"As far as raw material resources are concerned the Three-Power-Pact nations have to fear no more difficulties now that the entire war material deposits of Europe down to the lower Volga and of entire East Asia are at their disposal. With regard to the armament producing capacity Germany and her allies are qualitatively superior to their enemies and—all factors well considered—they are probably superior to their enemies with regard to quantities also. With regard to labor the Three-Power-Pact nations are controlling a population, totalling roughly 415 millions, whilst Britain and the United States have to draft their skilled workers from a population totalling roughly 190 millions. Under these circumstances the Three-Power Pact nations are superior to their enemies in the production of armaments also.

"The strategic situation of the Three-Power-Pact nations is marked by the fact that the Germans, Japanese and Italians have everywhere conquered unassailable military positions.

"In the Mediterranean and in Africa German and Italian units will give no rest to the British. In Western Europe the German armed forces from Northern Norway down to the Spanish border have occupied extremely strong fortified positions, while in the hinterland German armies are deployed ready to frustrate at the very outset any enemy landing attempt."

Concerning the aerial warfare against the civil population Colonel von Ribbentrop stressed that the future would show whether Churchill's very own invention was a good or bad idea.

Churchill Has Achieved Nothing

"With the exception of the bombing of the German civil population Churchill within three years of war has hardly been able to book any military success. Churchill seems to be destined to lose one part of the British Empire to his enemies and the other part to his American ally. While Roosevelt is carrying on his own offensive by juggling with astronomic armament figures he is throwing dust into the eyes of the British people, quietly taki tion of one British territo the other. At time the quest es whether the responsible the British Government led ish people into the present ous situation by sheer igno with a criminal intention. I a bad day of awakening for ish people when it realizes position.

"One feels tempted to Churchill and Eden who cently spoke of this hour of of the fact that the Three-Po nations on the day of vict remember that Churchill a are bearing the chief respo for the British declaration of Germany. Such a procedu ever, would have very littl We are content to point none of the signatories of th Power-Pact has ever tho punishing those British and can culprits who are respon this war. This is perhaps du conviction prevailing among tions of the Three-Power-P one day the disappointed and ed British and American themselves will punish th governments.

"Men like Roosevelt and C who promise by empty ph make the world happy in fu have nothing to say when Order will be established areas, belonging to the nation Three-Power-Pact. In East well as in Europe this new o be established by the peopl there as well as by their new in Europe the new order is come and the New Europe better than the Europe of th

"In the New Europe ever will find its due place. T has come when the Europ tinent is being pacified. T be possible only after the tion of the Bolshevists as w Britain which country for disturbed the peace of Eur ready today Europe is mak headway in achieving this go

"The Three-Power-Pact na ready and prepared for a Every attempt of the en attack our continents any the North, West, East or S have to be paid for by h hecatombs of dead. Germ and Japan as well as th operating from secure bases, tinue to deal out blows enemies until both Britain U.S.A. will realize that they to interfere in our living Europe and East Asia."

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Soloist: Miss MUTSUKO KURODA
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ADMISSION:
A seats for two concerts, ¥13.80, A seats ¥7.90, B seats ¥4.10, C seats ¥2.80—all reserved seats and tax included

FORCE UNITS GIVEN CITATIONS

Continued from Page 1)

Masuichi Togayanai, on its at Malay Peninsula on Dec-, 1941, immediately proceeded airfield at Sungei Patani it accompanied the Matsui Singapore, executing in the me the difficult duties of pheric observation, giving no the innumerable difficulties t encountered throughout the Campaign.

January 29, the duty of the tion corps became infinitely than before in keeping with elopment of the siege of Sin- for the success of the Im- Air Force in the region stated was entirely dependent upon ports from the observation

February 3, the Stratospheric ation Corps advanced far be- he first line of fire and oc- a position at a point 500 to the north of the land of Johol. At that time, no units were seen on the shore water-way of Johore and the ation Corps of Lieutenant nal was the only Japanese ithin the sight of the enemy Its activities under such a on were extremely difficult. servation corps, however, was ined to execute its duties be- e very eye of the enemy.

tenant Togayanai had an ob- on post established on the and with incredible courage the observation of the strato- above Singapore Island in the rain of hostile shells and el. As days passed, the hail ile projectiles became thicker erer. It seemed as if the ob- on post stood in a shower of rs, which frequently disturb- activities of the observation On February 5, 1942, nant Togayanai, in order to his observation equipment, bliged to remove part of the nce and instruments into a On February 7, the observa- rps was deprived of its water- due to the shower of enemy that fell close by the observa- ost.

tenant Togayanai and his men, ore, were also compelled to ff the wolf of hunger by means iscuits only. The difficult on under which the observation corps stood at that time is clearly told in the diary kept by the brave lieutenant. It runs as follows:

February 9.—The enemy's fire was very severe. It grew more intense after the landing of the friendly units. At last, one of the oil tanks was blasted by gun-fire. The sky was covered by a huge column of black smoke rising up from a burning tank, making the execution of our duty impossible.

February 10—Enemy shells began to fall close by our position. Experienced infinite difficulty in hiding our activities from the enemy's eye. Nevertheless, we continued our work.

February 11—The hostile fire was especially severe today. A huge projectile from the enemy's coastal defense gun fell near the northern end of our position, where it exploded with a terrible bang.

February 12—Huge projectiles from the enemy's coastal defense guns began to explode around us. However, we executed our duties in the face of imminent death. At 7:30 a.m., one of these shells hit our communication post, which was converted into a heap of debris.

Corporal Muramatsu and Chief-Private Kito, who were engaged in radio communication and in air-chart making, were caught in a terrible explosion and met a heroic end. First-Class Private Hirai, seeing that he was buried up to his neck, rejected the helping hands of his comrades, asking them not to lose precious time on account of his life. Special First-Class Private Sugimura, forgetting the severe wounds he had received, asked his comrades to attend to other men who were lying around him. Special First-Class Private Onishi was tightly caught between two heavy blocks of concrete, but he continued his work for 20 minutes. First-Class Private Fukuda had his face severely injured by a splinter, but remained at his post for over half an hour, executing his duty calmly.

Lieutenant Togayanai, never losing his presence of mind, immediately removed the observation post into a wood of rubber trees, gave first aid treatment to the wounded, placed the corpses of the comrades killed in the explosion, and then calmly continued his work, enhancing the honor of the Observation Corps of the Imperial Japanese Army.

Son Is Born

Mr. and Mrs. E. Ribi announce the birth of a son Peter Ernst at St. Luke's Hospital on September 26.

NAGOYA NINE DOWNS STRONG TAIYO TEAM

Kyojin Beats Nankai 4-2, Yamato Noses Out Hanshin 6-5 in Pro-League Play

The lowly Nagoya nine set back the league-leading Taiyo club, 5 to 2, Monday, in the night-cap of a double-header at the Koshien stadium, while Asahi and Hankyu battled to a 11-inning 1 to 1 draw in the professional baseball league play.

Meanwhile, at the Korakuen stadium in Tokyo, the local Kyojin team snatched another game from Nankai, 4 to 2, clinching the tilt with a three-run rally in the seventh. In the other game, Yamato nosed out the Hanshin nine, 6 to 5.

In piling up their second straight win, the Kyojin with Kawabata, Suda and Kita on the mound, held the Nankai nine to one hit, a double by center-fielder Iwamoto.

Monday's Results

Nagoya 5, Taiyo 2.
Kyojin 9, Nankai 2.
Yamato 6, Hanshin 5.
Asahi 1, Hankyu 1.

Water Polo Results

Keio University copped the championship of the Kanto Collegiate Water-polo League by defeating Nichidai, defending champion, 4 to 2, Monday in the finals of the three-day tourney held at the Meiji Shrine pool.

At the half, Keio led 2 to 1, tallying two goals, and clinched the match by scoring two more goals in the last half.

The line-up:—

Keio		Nichidai
Teraya	FW	Takahama
Matsumoto	,,	Yano
Kita	,,	Hayashida
Kanda	HB	Hirano
Okada	FB	Komura
Nakamura	,,	Kawashima
Tsukamoto	GK	Yoshimura

Score

1	CT	0
4	GT	2
16	FT	12

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Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

tive domains. Not merely content with this, the Cabinet Ministers are prepared to take up worthy opinions expressed at the session for execution as Government policies.

As Premier Hideki Tojo pointed out on the opening session, it is absolutely necessary for Japan to see the entire Japanese nation stand as solid as rock behind the Army and Navy Forces in executing the War of Greater East Asia to a successful consummation.

Total War

MIYAKO—The decision to carry out warfare undoubtedly will have a tremendous effect on the morale of the people. As long as modern war is a total war the war aim should be definitely decided so that all the nationals of the country can direct their unswerving efforts toward carrying it out successfully.

The very motive which would lead all the people to rise in arms with resolute determination is one which originates from a situation where a nation is about to be deprived of its national livelihood. Confronted with such an exigency, a nation surely will rise determinedly to fight to the bitter end to preserve self-existence and self-protection.

Pengpu Forming Culture Body

C.P.S.

PENGPU, September 26.—The local Chinese and Japanese leaders decided to inaugurate the Anhwei branch of the Sino-Japanese Cultural Association in this city on National Day, October 10.

Chu Takes New Post

C.P.S.

NANKING, September 26.—Dr. Chu Min-yi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has assumed his concurrent post as chairman of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission.

Red Units Isolated In Stalingrad Area

(Continued from Page 1)

que, the tenacious Soviet resistance was broken and the defenders driven from their strongholds. In the Terek region, the German troops, in the course of repulsing Soviet counter-attacks, annihilated two Soviet battalions and captured several hundred prisoners, the communique adds.

The port of Tuapse, situated on a very favorable location on the coast, was severely bombed by the Luftwaffe, the communique further reveals.

Soviets Admit Retreat

Domei

MOSCOW, September 28.—Fierce fighting is taking place in the Stalingrad, Sindavino and Mozdok areas, the Soviet Information Bureau announced last night in a brief communique.

In the northwestern sector of Stalingrad, Soviet troops, the communique said, are counter-attacking vigorously but German forces have advanced to some degree in another sector

In the Mozdok district, Red troops have retreated from several positions, following bitter fighting with large formations of German tanks and infantry, the communique disclosed.

Rule Aid Body Ends 4th Session Today

(Continued from Page 1)

Agriculture and Forestry Ministry is planning to construct "kokoku" farming villages, or villages of purely Japanese style in the traditional manner.

In conclusion, Minister Ino pleaded for the increase of small-holders as a vital adjunct to the general plans for increased production.

Slogan Contest!

W : Slogans of the War of Greater East Asia

Terse, poi xpressing either or both of the following ideas are wanted:

1. The u ation of Japan's 100,000,000 in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia.
2. The d fight until the United States and the British Empire shall have been thoroughly defeat

Condition

1. Slogan bmitted in English or Japanese and if presented in Japanese they will be translated and ju gly. Any number of slogans may be submitted.
2. Slogan tten on Government Postal Cards, and must include full name and address of sender. be sent to the Slogan Contest, the Japan Times and Advertiser, No. 1, 1-chome, Uchisa machi-ku, Tokyo, not later than October 20, 1942.

Judges

3. The te second best slogans submitted by the contestants will be selected by the following judges t will be announced in the Japan Times and Advertiser on November 20, 1942.
The ju
Colone gi, Chief of the Army Press Section of Imperial Headquarters
Captai de, Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters
Akiyos f of the Investigation Department, Foreign Office
Tomok kesman of the Board of Information
Renich ef of Propaganda Section, Taisei-yokusan-kai
Eiji Y er
Ki Kin
Toshi Japan Times and Advertiser.
4. A priz l be awarded for the ten best slogans and a subscription of the Japan Times & Advert lf-year for the five second best slogans. The copy-right on these fifteen slogans will b apan Times and Advertiser.

大東亞戰爭標語募集

募集標語

大東亞戰爭ニ對スル一億國民ノ決意ヲ示スモノナルコト
米英擊滅ヲ見ルマデ戰ヒ拔ク決意ヲ示スニ足ルモノナルコト
以上双方又ハソノ一ヲ内容トスル簡單明瞭ニシテ寸鐵殺人的ノ標語ナルコト

應募方法及ビ期日

應募ノ用語ハ日本語及ビ英語トス。但シ日本語ハ當社ニ於テコレヲ飜譯ノ上審査ス
應募者ハ官製端書ニ住所氏名ヲ明記シ昭和十七年十月二十日迄ニ東京市麴町區内幸町一丁目一番地　ジャパン・タイムス社標語係宛郵送サレタシ

審査及ビ發表

審査ハ左記審査委員諸氏ノ嚴選ヲ經テ當選者十名及ビ選外佳作者五名ヲ標語ト共ニ昭和十七年十一月二十日發行ノ「ジャパン・タイムス」紙上ニ發表ス

審査委員

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For Those Who Want to Know Realities of East Asia
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CONTENTS:
MARCH OF EVENTS
THE AXIS PROJECT OF WORLD ORDER..........Shighetomo Sayegusa
THE PROSPECT OF SECOND FRONT..................Yoshitaro Kusuyama
INDIA SEEKS ITS FREEDOM.........Katsuji Inahara
COLLAPSE OF CHUNKING'S CURRENCY..................Shigheo Imura
A SNAPSHOT OF JAPANESE MUSIC....Keizo Horiuchi
AUSTRALIA AND GREATER EAST ASIA....................K. Takashi Itoh
REORGANIZATION OF JAPAN'S AGRICULTURE (II)................Takeo Ono
THE ISSUE OF SOUTH AFRICAN INDEPENDENCE..............Hideo Miyashita
JAPAN'S PERIODICALS—EXTRACTS:
Nyozekan Hasegawa: Japanese Culture and National Virility—Ei-ichi Sughimoto: Features of East Asiatic Economy—Yoshitada Yao: Whither Argentina and Mexico?
BOOK REVIEWS:
Sakutaro Tachi: Beikoku Gaikojo no Sho-shughi (Various Diplomatic Doctrines of America)—Shighetomo Sayegusa: Sekai Ishin-ron (The World New Order)—K. Takashi Itoh: Indo-yo Mondai (The Indian Ocean Problem)
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PERRY'S TRUE MOT

Historians Prove Sinister Designs Prompted America To Dispatch Commodore's Mission to Japan on Warships in 1853

By NIJU SHIBUYA

The idea once prevailing among the Japanese public that Commodore Perry was a benefactor to Japan because he was the man responsible for bringing about miraculous transformation in practically every feature of Japan's national life has been eradicated since the start of the War of Greater East Asia.

Few, if any, are working under this mistaken idea. Conscientious Japanese historians are clarifying this point in their works with the result that the Japanese interpretation of the real aim of Perry's visit to Japan has utterly changed.

When Perry entered Uraga Bay on July 7, 1853, he had with him 560 men on two steam frigates, the Susquehanna and the Mississippi, with two sloops of war, the Plymouth and the Saratoga. "Perry's mission," writes Herbert H. Gowen, in his work Asia, "was to use persuasion if possible; but there is little doubt that he was prepared to use force if necessary, to achieve his object. This was the current impression among those Americans who neither ignored nor ridiculed the enterprise. One is struck with the absence of public sympathy or understanding of its political significance."

Even Americans clearly admit the sinister designs and motive behind the Perry expedition, suggesting the existence of Perry's policy of forcing Japan to enter into a treaty against Japan's will and of devouring this country, if possible, through the use of force. Perry did not demand an immediate answer. He sailed away promising to return early in the spring. Perry returned on February 13, 1854, with greatly increased forces, and no time was lost in establishing contact with the Shogunate. On March 31, a day memorable in history, Japan agreed to sign, through the Shogun's government, the first formal treaty with any Western nation in the shape of the Treaty of Kanagawa containing 12 Articles, the outcome of Perry's threats on Japan.

Regarding the object of Perry's visit to Japan, the "Dai Nippon Zenshi," Complete History of Japan, says in part, "The United States did not send its fleet to Japan to advise it to open its ports to foreign trade for Japan's interest or out of any goodwill toward Japan. The mission was solely for the interest of the United States. Perry's determination was very solid. If circumstances demanded, he was in a frame of mind to occupy one or two Japanese ports by force. It was for this reason that before coming to Uraga, Perry completed full preparations for invasion, calling at Nawa in the Loo Choos and Ogasawara Island and establishing coaling stations. If the Tokugawa government had defied the threats of America, a war would have broken out. Leaving Uraga, Perry's fleet penetrated deep into Yedo Bay and staged demonstrations of intimidation by firing guns."

Right Questioned

In "The Awakening of Japan," Kakuzo Okakura says that the appearance of American warships in the bay of Yedo greatly shocked the Japanese, but that in another moment, the Japanese united themselves to repel an invasion. The author said, "What right had a foreign nation to impose a commerce which we did not want, a friendship which we did not ask for?"

"Away with the barbarians" became the watch word of the Japanese over the length and breadth of this country. The confusion prevailing in the country was accentuated by the people's indignation over America's insolence. The firm determination of the Japanese patriots to stand against America is described by Okakura as follows:

"The historic spirit that had been smouldering in our national consciousness only waited for this moment to burst forth in a fiery expression of unity. Custom and formalism were alike forgotten in this hour of common danger, and for the first time in two hundred years the daimyos were asked by the Tokugawa government to deliberate over a matter of State. For the first time in seven centuries the Shogun sent a special envoy to the Emperor to determine the policy of the Empire, and for the first time in the history of our nation, the high and low alike were invited to offer suggestions as to what steps should be taken to protect the ancestral land. We became one, and the Night of Asia fled forever before the rays of the Rising Sun."

American imperialism of piratical and aggressive proclivity innate in the Anglo-Saxons budded forth 40 years before the Spanish-American War. State after state was usurped from Mexico. America's ambition on the Pacific has since become an unbridled tradition. Before the Perry expedition, America formally sent an expeditionary fleet under the command of Commodore Biddle in the third year of the Kaei Era, 1846, with the Columbus and Vincennes. His negotiations with Japan ended in a fiasco and after a stay of about 10 days, the fleet weighed anchor at Uraga. However Commodore Biddle's mission was, in the words of Dr. Inazo Nitobe in "The Japanese Nation"—"worse than a failure" and "had the effect of lowering the dignity of his country in the mind of the Oriental."

Before this Commodore Porter addressed a letter to Secretary of State Monroe, asking that a squadron be sent to Japan. About the same time, John Quincy Adams urged that "it was the duty of Christian nations to open the doors of Japan, and that it was the duty of Japan to respond to the demands of the world, as no nation had a right to withhold its quota to the general progress of mankind." Behind all this florid language, however, America was nurturing a blood-thirsty proclivity of aggression on Japan.

Since the days of Perry, the American navy and the Pacific expansionist policy of America have been closely related and this relation was systematized by Alfred Sayer Mahan, being supported by a chain of imperialistic statesmen like William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin Roosevelt, Henry Stimson and others. Before Perry came to Japan, he made a close study of this country and came to the conclusion that the best way to destroy Japan's exclusion and seclusion policies and thereby establish commercial relations was to threaten Japan by armed force. Perry then was highly elated over his victory in the Mexican War. Perry's "firm determination on Japan" were illustrated in many instances.

Record of Perry's Visit

The contemporary account of Perry's second visit to Japan reprinted from a rare copy of the New York Daily Times of June 13, 1854, is given here. This copy is a record which gives the Japanese public a clear knowledge of the preliminary negotiations when the warship, Susquehanna, called at Yedo. Eighty-six years ago, America was elated over its successful conclusion of a commercial treaty, thinking that Japan had given in to America's demand. Eighty-three years later, America unilaterally abrogated the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of 1911. Late last year America lay prostrate under the steel hammer of Japan, whom it had kept in contempt since Perry's visit, and is still "bed-ridden."

The first visit of Perry to Japan took place on June 3 of the sixth year of the Kaei Era, or July 8, 1853. Perry ordered all his men to prepare for opening gunfire when his fleet entered Yedo Bay. From the beginning, America was on the aggressive. When the warships weighed anchor at the Bay, the muzzles of their guns were still pointing toward Yedo, ready to be fired at any moment. His second visit was on January 14, of the first year of the Ansei Era, or February 11, 1854. Leading officers at the time of Perry's first visit consisted of the following: Commander Henry A. Adams, chief of staff; First Lieutenant John Contes, staff officer; First Lieutenant Silas Bent, staff officer; Translator Wells Williams; Commander Franklin Buchanan, commander of the Flagship Frigate Susquehanna; Commander Sidney Smith Lee, commander of the Frigate Mississippi; Commander John Kelly, commander of the Corvette Plymouth; and Commander William S. Walker of the Corvette Saratoga. Those at the time of Perry's second visit were: Commander Buchanan, commander of the Frigate Powhatan; Commander Lee, commander of the Frigate Mississippi; Captain Joel Abbot, commander of the Corvette Macedonian; Commander John Pope, commander of the Corvette Vandalia; Lieutenant-Commander Junius J. Boyle, commander of the Special Service Ship Southampton; and Lieutenant-Commander John Glasson, commander of the Special Service Ship Lexington.

The New York Daily Times' account follows in full:

The Susquehanna arrived at Hongkong from Japan on the 2nd of April, bringing the gratifying intelligence that Commodore Perry had succeeded in the objects of his mission in a manner that will confer honor on his country and enduring fame on himself. The precise terms of a Commercial Treaty had not been definitely arranged when the Susquehanna left Yedo on the 24th of March; but enough had been done to establish a friendly feeling between the two countries. The opening of three or more ports to the Commerce of America, and the furnishing of coal for its steamers, may be considered as matters settled, and Captain Adams held himself in readiness to proceed on the Saratoga to bear the intelligence to the Government at Washington.

We are enabled to furnish our readers with a detailed narrative of the proceedings in Japan, from which it will be seen that nothing

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would meet the Japanese Commissioners at Yokohama, off the present anchorage of the flag-ship, ten to twenty miles from Uraga. Captain Adams rejoined the squadron on the 24th of February, and the following day the Japanese officers visited the flagship to settle the place of meeting, when the Commodore, among other things, told them that, having been entrusted with so many ships, which were seventeen thousand miles from home, he was reasonably anxious about their safety, and experience had proved to him that Uraga did not offer so secure an anchorage as where they now lay. Some discussion ensued, but finally it was arranged that the meeting should be held at Yokohama.

Eleven days afterwards the meeting took place; and in the interval, entertainments were interchanged by the American and Japanese officers. At one of two given by Captain Buchanan, the Governor of Uraga, as we have seen in Keying and other high Chinese officials, at once fell in with foreign observances in toasting and speechifying. Captain Buchanan proposed the health of the Emperor of Japan, which was drunk standing "with all the honors," and was acknowledged by the Governor of Uraga, who in return similarly proposed the health of the President of the United States. The Japanese took their liquor freely, especially champagne and liqueurs, greatly admiring the glassware that contained them; and expressed a hope that the time was at hand when they would be at liberty to visit foreign countries in steamers and ships of three masts.

Yedo Is Described

It was during this interval that an officer of the squadron approached Yedo, and if he did not actually enter it, at least was near enough to judge of its appearance, and to ascertain, what, however, we believe a surveying party had done before, that close to the shore there is five fathoms water, so that it can be approached by large ships. The city is in the form of a crescent, and stands on an extensive plain with a magnificent back-ground of the mountains and wooded country; but it seems to possess no striking public buildings, while the dwelling houses generally are of one story, and, therefore, present nothing imposing in their appearance, except their vast numbers, and space they occupy. The population of the capital has, however, been greatly exaggerated, for though it is certainly great, the Japanese officers themselves placed Yedo third among the cities in the world, London, they said, being the first, and Paris the second.

On the 8th, the preparations were completed for the reception of the Commodore, who, by the by, insisted upon the removal of the screenwork which extended from the shore to the hall, and which shut out the public gaze. Between 11 and 12 o'clock, the marines having been mustered by Major Zeilin, and the sailors by Lieutenant Pegram, the whole on twenty-nine boats under the command of Captain Buchanan, who conveyed the cortege to the shore, waited the arrival of the Commodore and suite, consisting of Captain Adams, the Secretary, Mr. O. H. Perry, and the interpreters, Dr. S. W. Williams and Mr. J. L. C. Portman, who landed about noon, under a salute of seventeen guns from the Macedonian, the men in the boats standing up, and the officers on shore being uncovered. The procession then moved forward, the band playing "Hail Columbia" and the "President's March."

On entering the hall, the Commodore was received by four Commissioners, appointed for the purpose. They were:

First, Hayashi, with the title of Daigaku no Kami, or Prince Councillor.

Second, Ino, Prince of Tsus-sima (the group of islands lying between Korea and Japan).

Third, Idzuma, Prince of Mimasaki, (Principality lying west of Miaco).

Fourth, Udono, second assistant of the Board Revenue.

(To Be Concluded)

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U.S. TROOPS MURDER JAPANESE CIVILIANS

60 Nipponese Butchered in Cold Blood by American Units Near Davao

While indignation has been aroused in both official and civilian circles over the inhuman treatment of the Japanese in the United States by the American authorities, who disguise their actions under the mask of humanitarianism, it has recently been disclosed that 60 Japanese, imprisoned near Davao, were massacred in cold blood by the American troops at the time of their retreat, according to a dispatch of Domei from Davao on Monday.

Just before the occupation of Davao by the Japanese on December 20, realizing that they would be unable to withstand the onslaught of the Japanese forces, the American army ordered the Philippine troops to the front lines, while they prepared for flight. On the night of December 18 they shot and killed 22 Japanese, including women and children, who were in confinement, riddling their bodies with rifle bullets. Children, who escaped being shot by hiding behind their mothers, were ruthlessly dragged out and mangled to death despite their cries and screams. In addition to this, on the morning of December 20, they attacked the home of Toshimasa Kawano (Aichi Prefecture) of the Osaka Boeki Kaisha, butchering nine persons there with axes and pouring boiling water on thier helpless victims, a sight from which even a demon would turn away in horror.

The American soldiers entered the Japanese School in Davao, inflicting indescribable abuses on the Japanese there. On the same day, Kazuo Hirano (Shizuoka Prefecture) and two other were violently mistreated within the American Gendarmerie barracks and finally killed. Furthermore in December Eiichi Sato (Fukushima Pefecture) and 12 others were mercilessly murdered in the Marita Hills about 20 kilometers from Davao. In the vicinity of Dagos, it has been revealed that several Japanese were also barbarously murdered.

Soburo Ogawa, vice-president of the Japanese Association in Mindanao, reminisces as follows regarding the happenings at the time:

"My blood boils with indignation when I think of that day, that hour. We determined to throw ourselves as human bullets into the midst of the American forces, unable to contain ourselves any longer over the humiliations inflicted on us, but hearing that the Japanese Army had advanced up to Davao, we swallowed our tears of indignation and tried our best to restrain ourselves. No words can describe the cruelty and ruthlessness of the American forces. Even demons would avert their eyes from the sight. The Americans had always chanted the doctrines of humanitarianism and brotherly love, carrying on as if they were the gods themselves, but once the mask was torn off, their actions roused nothing but furious indignation in the hearts of all the Japanese."

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MOVE LAUNCHED TO SET DECEMBER 8 AS HOLIDAY

Proposal Is Made at Third Session of Central Cooperative Council

A move to set aside December 8 as a national holiday in commemoration of the issuance of the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain was made by Yasaburo Shimonaka, a member of the Central Cooperative Council, at the third session of the council held on September 26 at the Greater East Asia Hall, Marunouchi, reports Domei.

Mr. Shimonaka proposed that the day be made a national holiday by legislation and be tentatively called "Koa Sai" or the East Asia Prosperity Festival. He suggested that the day be celebrated with due solemnity under the sponsorship of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Asia Development Federation and other public organizations as well as by festivities by all the nations in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

It is understood that the Central Cooperative Council will recommend the plan to the Government.

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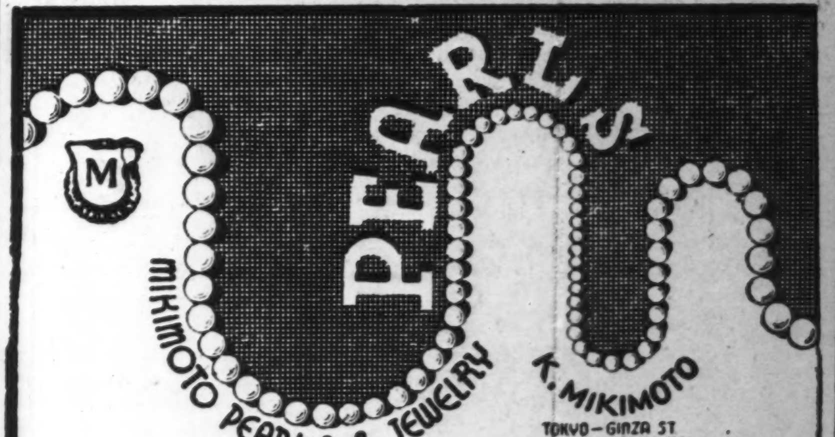

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HISTORY OF GLIDER ACTIVITIES RECENT

Attempts to Fly Undertaken By Japan Before Any Other Country

MODEL PLANE IS POPULAR

The history of glider activities in Japan is of comparatively recent origin, although attempts to fly with artificial wings had been made much earlier than in other countries.

In 1785 or about 110 years before Otto Lilienthal, of Germany, who is said to be the first man in the world to try to fly, there was a Japanese who attempted to fly with artificial wings.

This man was Kokichi Ukita, a paper-hanger, of Okayama, who fell from a height in his attempt to fly, and astonished a crowd of cherry-blossom viewers into whose midst he happened to fall.

Kokichi was deported from his native town by the authorities on the ground that he had disturbed the public peace, so that he was unable to leave any documents about his experiments.

It is recorded by others, however, that Kokichi caught a pigeon and made studies on the ratio between bodily weight and wing-size.

Thirty years before Kokichi, Gennai Hiraga invented a propeller-shaped bamboo toy, called "take-tombo," which flew when the axis was rotated. The principle was the same as that of the rotor of the helicopter. The "take-tombo" is still a popular toy among Japanese children.

In 1881 a miniature flying machine was constructed by a man called Chuhachi Ninomiya, who, from his studies of flying birds, found the possibility of flight with fixed wings when the angles of incidence and resistance are properly adjusted.

This took place much earlier than the flight by the Wright brothers, who were the first to fly in a power-driven plane.

Miniature Planes

In 1909 or thereabouts, model planes began to find their way to Japan, encouraged by the rising tide of air-mindedness. Since then, model plane activities have progressed at an astounding rate. This progress is due in part to the fact that Japan is favored with an abundance of ideal materials for the construction of model planes.

Among the materials obtainable is the thin Japanese paper known throughout the world as Japanese tissue paper, and which is used by model plane makers in all countries of the world.

The abundance of bamboo is another advantage, for bamboo strips are used for the construction of the wings and other parts of the model planes. Ho-wood, found in Japan, is lighter and stronger than foreign spruce, and is ideal for making propellers.

With the formation of the official system of recognizing marks for model-plane flights, a system formed by the Nippon Aeronautical Association in 1940, the model plane activities showed rapid development, and today national miniature plane competitions are held annually throughout the country.

In April last year, the D.N.A.A. and the Daimai-Tonichi invited two Reich experts, Gustav Bengsch and Karl Niedt for the further promotion of model plane activities in this country.

In the Tokyo competition held last September, gas-powered miniature planes, which made loops in the air, radio-controlled planes, giant model gliders and other new types made their debut, and created quite a furore.

Glider Flying

Civilian glider flying in Japan began about 10 years ago, when the "Jumonji-go," a glider constructed by the Aviation Association of the Kyushu Imperial University, took off from the plateau outside Beppu, noted spa, and after flying for 15 kilometers, landed in the shallows of the Beppu swimming beach. The flight duration was 8 minutes 30 seconds, and was a Japanese record of the year.

The following year, the "Aso-go," another glider, took off from Ineshinia peak, one of the five peaks of the Aso volcano, and flew for 20 minutes. This was the first soaring flight which utilized slope-winds.

In 1934 the same glider was catapulted from the top of Mount Kuju, the highest peak of Kyushu, and made the record flight of one hour 27 minutes. This dispelled the doubts of glider enthusiasts about the restrictions on gliding for long durations due to the peculiar meteorological and topographic conditions of the country.

The activities of the Aviation Association of the Kyushu Imperial University deserve special mention, for there is no doubt that they greatly accelerated the progress of glider-flying in Japan.

Despite the disadvantageous insular atmospheric conditions the following records were established:

Duration Record: 13 hours 41 minutes 8 seconds, by Tadao Kawabe in Maeda 703 high performance glider on January 26, 1941.

Altitude Record: 3,600 meters, by Takashi Tsunekuni in Mizuno 301 glider January 26, 1941.

Distance Record: 96 kilometers, by Ryuzo Asakawa, in a glider of the Dragonfly type, August 24, 1940.

Today, pupils of national primary schools and junior boys of secondary schools are taught how to make miniature planes; senior students of secondary institutions are given primary glider training; and students of higher schools and colleges are trained to fly in secondaries and soarers. Students of universities are finally encouraged to fly light airplanes.

In this way the young people of the country are given spiritual and physical training through glider practice in order to accustom them to all sorts of difficulties and to promote air reserve personnel.

FINE COORDINATION LINKS HOME, FRONT

Blood Essence Plays Role of Importance in Abdominal Operation

CONTRIBUTES TO MEDICINE

A stirring example of the desire of the people behind the guns to support the warriors fighting at the front is their contribution to "human blood essence," an invention of Surgean Major-General Tsurugi Takeuchi, instructor at the Army Surgeon's College.

This blood essence plays an important part in the transfusion of blood when a soldier receives a wound in the stomach and excessive bleeding calls for an immediate abdominal operation. Since ample blood is not available under such circumstances, blood essence has many a time saved lives at the front.

It is made from the blood donated by youths at home to the Army Surgeon's College, and is then kept at the school for eventual distribution to the front.

Major-General Takeuchi's contribution to medical science has made abdominal operation on the battlefield a brilliant success. Furthermore, the willing cooperation of the citizens behind the guns in this cause shows the solid unity of the home and front lines of Japan.

The war aid and home front service activities in all the cities, towns and villages of the nation today have given rise to the deepest wonder even on the part of a Japanese observer.

The unique "neighborhood association" system in this country is merely an outgrowth of the spirit of cooperation of the citizens and through this system the entire populace of our warring nation has succeeded in establishing a perfect coordination among themselves and between the battle fronts and the homes.

Gratitude

The Soldiers' Protection Hospital is the most active public establishment in this line of work today. It is conducting an extensive program from finding employment for wounded soldiers to accelerating war-aid movement, and the citizens, fully understanding the spirit of the program, have shown a wholeheartedness and unity which are truly touching to all observers.

Newspapers daily describe beautiful acts of various citizens who have shown their humble gratitude to the wounded soldiers or to the men now fighting at the front. This, however, is a single instance among innumerable others.

People who ride the streetcars have probably witnessed many examples of this spirit. They have seen old women gratefully giving their seats to white-uniformed wounded heroes, or they have seen passengers remove their hats and bow whenever any of them came among them. And they must have felt an inexplicable twinge in their hearts at these sights.

This again is only a natural phenomenon, for Nippon today is fighting for the peace and happiness of the Asiatic races.

A Lament

(Manyoshu)

In the upper reaches of the
river,
Hatsuse's secluded upper reaches,
Dive the eager cormorants, respondent
To the will and bidding of their
keepers.
In the lower waters cormorants
diving
Many shining fishes let to swallow.

Fair and bright was she who
now is lying,
Parted from me, a full bow-shot,
lying,
And my heart is burdened down
with sorrow,
Full of thoughts of her and full
of sorrow.

Rudely torn may be a hempen
mantle,
Yet a skilful hand may join it
fitly;
Snapped may be the string
where pearls are threaded,
Yet the thread all swiftly be
re-knotted;
But, my dear one, you and I
once parted
Never more may meet—ah!
nevermore!

The Strength That Counts

"Don't waste charcoal.
never make a fire with
piece. You must have at l
These were father's
words by which he used
ish me against wasting c
matter of fact, the most
step in sword-forging is
which requires charcoal-fi
which the swordsmiths
greatest pains. The imp
charcoal, then, can well
When I was about 20
I took great interest in th
charcoal and even went
process of charcoal mak
I got off the train at
Chiba Prefecture, and we
into the mountains to th
making center. However,
coal-makers would take n
me. I asked them pers
show me the furnace, a
succeeded in inducing on
to take me around.
I was shown the struct
furnace and realized fo
time the difficulty of c
and the labor and time r
it. At the same time th
my father came back to n
always been careful
charcoal ever since, and
to think that a swords
wastes his charcoal can n
good swords.

Studied Steel Mak

Subsequent to my stud
coal, I made a study of
see the process of iron m
brought down from the p
to Torikami-mura, Hika
Shimane Prefecture. T
very region where Susa
koto is said to have killed
Headed Serpent and ac
famous sword Ame-no-
no-Tsurugi.
I lodged at the factory
time and actually saw t
ing of iron manufactur
was continued for thre
tive days and nights. Al
workers worked and rest
tely, they had hardly
during those three days
Yet, the workers work
and diligently without m
complaint of the long
low wages. I was deeply
by their sincerity in thei

as been said from the past that
ange steel into ground metal,
ellows must be blown strongly.
had no idea as to how strong-
hould blow them until I work-
ith these men at the furnace.

Machine Age

ently, there is a tendency to
ir and belt hammers in sword-
g. However, as men without
mental knowledge of sword-
g run the machinery, the pro-
often turns out to be a failure.
year, when I went to a sword-
g factory in Sekimachi, Gifu,
ced that the men were moving
achinery without giving any
ht to the fact that they were
g Japanese swords. The
s they made were mere knives
ot the unique Japanese swords.
present there is a general opi-
that machinery-casting is of no
I feel that the fault does not
the machinery but in the men
run the machinery. If the men
he machinery with the same
with which the swordsmiths
een working in the past, and
men and the machinery work-
s one, we would be having
swords.
ny factories are using
inery even for putting the
to the sword. In this step,
, as men ignorant of the Japa-
sword run the machinery, the
ed swords lack in life and tone,
ugh their forms might be per-

produce figures on the blade
is first applied. The method
ay-coating is a traditional secret
is generally unknown to the
dsmiths.
oadly speaking, there were
swords in the Tokugawa
d with beautiful blade figures.
example, there was the Chry-
hemum-water sword, so called
the beautiful chrysanthemum
es on it. Then there was the
ino-yama sword with cherry
om figures.

Kamakura Swords Best

e Meiji swordsmiths, likewise,
pains to cast beautiful figures
the swords. But it is in the
rds of the Kamakura Period that
n see the strength and charm

that transcend all artifice. There is none of the swordsmiths' intended artificiality in their simplicity and the elegance. All we can see is their burning will and spirit forged into the swords.

Needless to say, as long as the Japanese sword is the symbol of the Japanese spirit, it must never be a mere product of artificiality.

After the sword is coated with clay, it is fired. The temperature of the water used is also kept a secret. As a matter of fact, warmer temperature prevents the blade from cracking. However, it dulls the blade. A lower temperature is better for brightness. This might sound simple, but to acquire the art of firing is by no means simple.

The quality of the sword depends on how the center is finished. If the finish is good, the hilt will be firm. The mastering of this art likewise takes many long years of experience.

The length and the weight of the sword differ according to the time. For practical purposes two "shaku" (feet) and two or three "sun" might be the best length for today. As for the curve, from six to seven "bu" might be most suitable, and about 200 "momme" might be the best weight.

After the center is finished, the sword is sharpened, and then the name of the swordsmith is inscribed into it to show that its maker will be responsible for it even after his death. It is not mere self-advertising.

Makers Spirit

The spirit of the swordsmith who has gone through much training and discipline is imbued in the Japanese sword, and the spirit lives on with the sword even after its creator's death. I feel that herein lies the uniqueness of the Japanese sword.

Before one can acquire the art of sword-making, he has to go through a training of some twenty years. However, to enable my pupils to forge swords at the front, I try to train them in about two years. For this purpose, they are required to work twenty-four hours a day.

After all, the progress of one's skill depends more on how he takes to his work than on the length of the training period. He should have the diligence enough to utilize every spare moment to read and understand ancient books on this art in every spare moment he has. He should be so absorbed in his training that the running tramcar would sound like the blowing of bellows and the chime of the radio, announcing the time would sound like the pounding of hammers. It is only then that he will make progress in his skill.

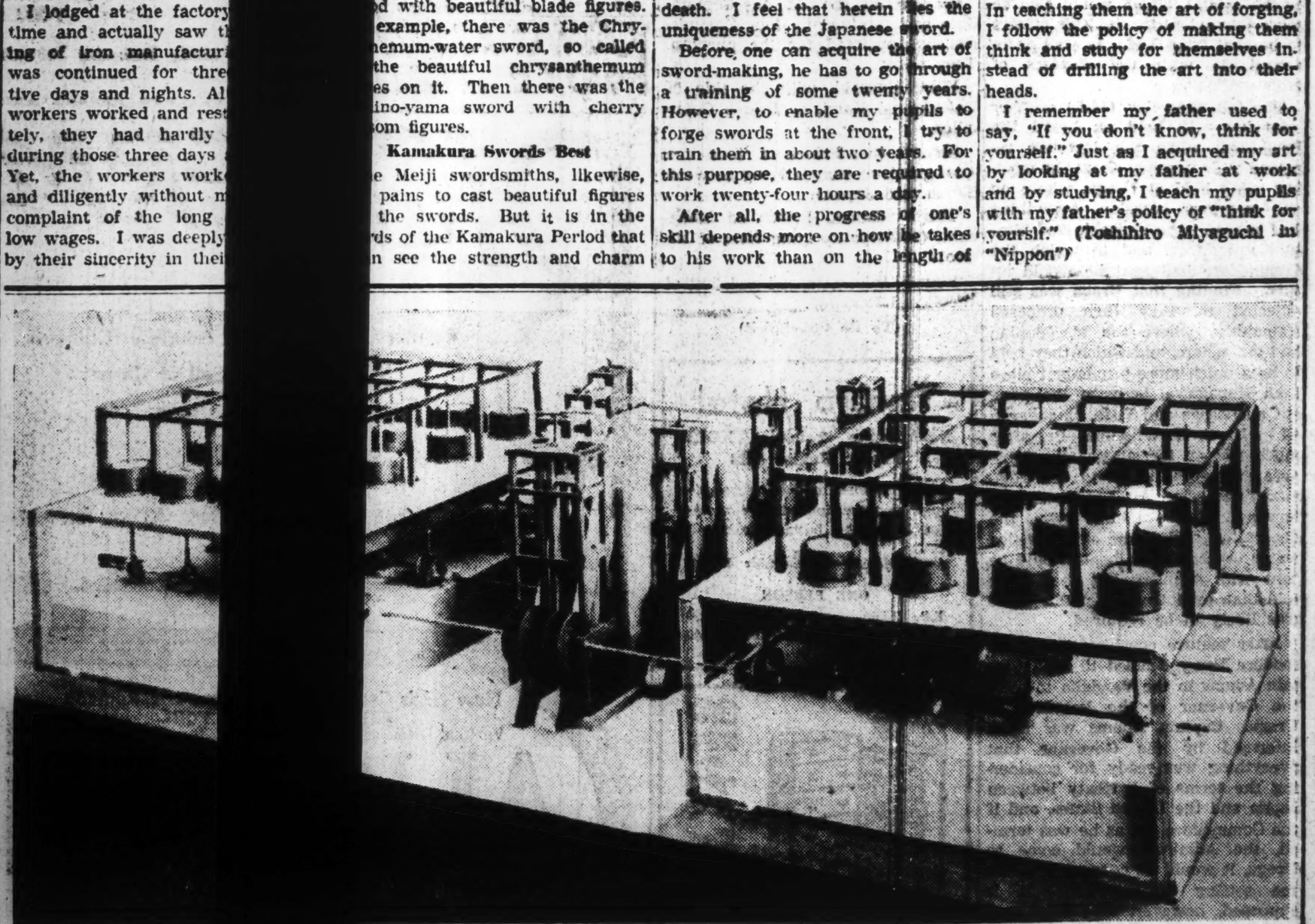
Furthemore, this progress should be accompanied by that of his spirit. No example yet remains in the history of sword-making in which a vulgar and lowly person has become a master swordsmith. It is impossible to think that such a person can forge swords to be used to defend the country and fight for Justice and Truth. To purify one's self physically and spiritually, to be prudent in one's actions, and to train one's mind intently. These are essential factors for a good swordsmith.

Vow of Good Deeds

It has been my practice for the past years to vow to myself to practice good deeds at every great occasion. When I was elected the Swordsmith of the Japan Sword Forging Association in Kudan, I made a vow that I would absolutely keep my eyes away from all that is not right. To commemorate the great honor bestowed upon me in January, 1934 to cast the sabre of His Majesty the Emperor, I vowed that I would forget to become angry. Then in 1936 at the occasion of my joining the Okura Forgery, I made an oath that I would never envy others.

However, I never try to force my way of training upon my pupils. In teaching them the art of forging, I follow the policy of making them think and study for themselves instead of drilling the art into their heads.

I remember my father used to say, "If you don't know, think for yourself." Just as I acquired my art by looking at my father at work and by studying, I teach my pupils with my father's policy of "think for yoursif." (Toshihiro Miyaguchi in "Nippon")



STILL GOING STRONG

There is no bett
da Vinci, the Italian
people here for th
universal genius of Leonardo
he enthusiasm shown by the
Vinci Exposition at Ueno,
which opened on July 1, and is still going strong. The picture shows a model of da Vinci's grinding mill, on view at the Exposition.

FRONT LINE SURGERY AIDED BY NEW DEVICE

Field Tracheotomy Instrument Enables Rapid Operation On Trachea

HUNDREDS OF LIVES SAVED

The science of medicine in Japan has made remarkable progress along with the war, especially in the line of field surgery. There is a saying to the effect that "war achieves miracles which cannot be judged by reason," and front line surgery is a good example.

Soldiers at the front often receive neck and mouth wounds which lead to severance of the windpipe. This normally causes the victim to die of suffocation a short while after he has been wounded.

Reports on hand show that cases of this kind are numerous. The only way to save a person's life at such a time is to operate on the trachea. However, this is a delicate piece of surgery and it is usually impossible to operate amidst flying bullets and exploding shells.

An operation on the windpipe is considered one of the most difficult even in an up-to-date hospital equipped with the most modern facilities. As this is a major operation which requires from 30 to 50 minutes, it can easily be seen how impossible such an attempt would be.

However, Surgeon Colonel Tsutomu Goto has devised an instrument for field tracheotomy, which makes possible a successful operation on the trachea in no more than 30 seconds. Consequently, a field surgeon may carry out an operation on the windpipe wherever and whenever it may be necessary.

As the result of this discovery, hundreds of lives have been saved and the Army surgical staff has every reason to be proud of its achievement.

Artificial Eyes

Three hundred years have passed since artificial eyes were first discovered. The manufacture of glass eyes has made great progress, especially in Germany. Japan also has experimented in this field, and, today, "home-made" artificial eyes are being turned out by the hundreds and thousands thanks to the expert efforts of Japanese manufacturers.

The Army's medical college has met with complete success in its work of replacing eyes of soldiers who have lost them as the result of facial injury.

Eyelids can also be perfectly replaced by using flesh taken from other parts of the body.

Soldiers who lose eyes or noses from blasts of explosives in their faces need no longer fear deformity, for plastic surgery will turn them out again as good as new.

The treatment of ophthalmitis, which has long been regarded as incurable, has made such a thorough advance that its cure may be said to be a hundred per cent successful.

'To Bring Back The Forward in The Right Way'

OMI OKURA—A.D. 729

With honor shalt thou treat alway,
Father and mother, first of
all,
Then for thy wife and children
care,
Nor fail thy duty to recall
To elder brother—nor to age
Cease to give all respect as due.
Nor to the friend who calls thee
friend
Fail to be ever leal and true.
Such is the world-way, and, my
friend,
Thou art enmeshed within those
ways,
Nor knowest thou where their
life stream
Shall carry thee in coming days.
If thou mere human duties
scorn
As a worn sandal cast aside,
Thou art no man, but stock-
stone-born,
Lost in a selfish, senseless pride.
If thou couldst mount to
Heaven's high plain,
Then thine own will might be
thy guide,
But here on earth thou needs
must dwell,
Here where our So'reign's rule
is wide.
Under the sun and moon, as
far
As the high clouds of Heaven
glide,
Down to the toad's constricted
realm,
All doth our So'reign's will
abide,
Under the Sun and Moon—so
wide!
So shall thy wayward will not
sway
Thy conduct here!

Envoy

They ways of shining Heaven
are far:
Turn thee! Ah! turn to things
yet near;
Turn to thy earthly home, O
friend!
And try to do thy duty here.

Song of Mionoseki

Seki is a fair place and a lovely,
With glorious morning sun.
There, from the holy mountains
Softly the winds blow, softly!

THRIFT, REPUTATION URGED FOR SAMURAI

Daidoji Yuzan, Feudal Teacher, Wrote Text Book for Warriors

'DEATH MUST BE GLORIOUS'

The historical documents that illustrate the conceptions connected with Bushido are, in earlier days, the various accounts of the activities of the warrior in war and peace, and later on the House Laws and sets of maxims drawn up by the great feudal lords and sometimes by lesser personages.

Among the latter is the Budo-Shoshinshu, or Beginner's Book of Bushido, by Daidoji Yuzan Shigesuke (1639-1730) who was an expert in the military arts and a prominent writer, and who lived for ninety one years under six Shoguns, from Iyemitsu to Yoshimune. The following are excerpts from his book:

Samurai who are in service, both great and small, must always practise thrift and have the discrimination to do it so that they do not have a deficit in their household expenditure.

As to those with a large income if they do find they are living beyond their means they can quickly make a change in their affairs, and by taking care and making a saving here and cutting down something there, they can soon recover their solvency because they have a certain surplus.

But if a small retainer tries to live like a great vassal and so incurs unnecessary expense and gets into difficulties he cannot recover himself because he has nothing to fall back on, and however much he tries to economize, he only becomes more involved till at last he comes to complete ruin. And as people's domestic affairs are a private matter, and one who is in service has to do as his colleagues do and must incur certain necessary expenses, he will be driven to every possible trick and device, even to saying what should not be said and doing what should not be done, for it is financial difficulty that induces even those with a high reputation to do dishonest things that are quite alien to them.

So that one must make a firm resolve to live only according to one's means and be very careful not to indulge in any useless expenses, spending more only on what is necessary, for this is what is called the Way of Economy. But about this there is one thing that must be noted. To do nothing but talk about economy and hate to spend anything, saving and skimping everywhere, and being delighted when you can add one coin to another by some tight-fisted trick, is to acquire a mentality devoted to filthy lucre and eventually lose all sense of decency so as to do what ought not to be done and leave undone what should be done.

People of this type lose all instincts except that of hoarding and what they practise is miserliness and not economy.

However it may be with peasants and merchants, stinginess in a samurai is as much to be abhorred as throwing away the Three Sacred Treasures. For if he put all the money there is before duty and grudge to spend it, how much more will he grudge throwing away his much more precious life.

That is why those of old said that in China parsimony is regarded as synonimous with cowardice.

Reputation

One who is a samurai should continually read the ancient records so that he may strengthen his character.

For those works that are famous everywhere, such as the Koyo Gunkan, the Nobunagaki, and the Taikoki, give accounts of battles with detailed descriptions and the names of those who did gallant deeds as well as the numbers of those who fell. And among these latter the great vassals ought presumedly to have figured considerably, but actually they were not so conspicuous for their valor and so their names are not recorded. Even among the small retainers only those whose martial valor was pre-eminent have been selected and their names inscribed for posterity.

And both the fallen who have left no name behind and those whose exploits are famous through the ages felt only the same pain when their heads were cut off by the enemy. So consider this well. As he has to die, the aim of a samurai should be to fall performing some great deed of valor that will astonish both friend and foe alike and make his death regretted by his lord and commander and so leave behind a great name to the generations to come.

Very different is the fate of the coward who is the last to charge and the first to retire, and who, in an attack on a stronghold, uses his comrades as a shield against the enemy missiles. Struck by a chance arrow he falls and dies a dog's death and may even be trampled underfoot by his own side. This is the greatest disgrace for a samurai, and should never be forgotten but pondered over earnestly day and night.

Cloud of Blossom

The stranger viewing from afar
Yoshinos far-famed cherry-trees,
Veiling each mountain crag and
scar,
A soft white cloud is all he sees!

12-YEAR FOOD PLAN EXPLAINED BY INO

Agriculture Minister Speaks Before Cooperation Council On Second Day

SHIPPING EFFORTS TOLD

Savings Campaign Progressing Satisfactorily, Finance Minister States

Reviewing Japan's food situation before the second-day session of the National Cooperation Council Sunday, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino explained that the Government had recently drafted a 12-year foodstuff program aimed at the assurance of mutual self-sufficiency in foodstuffs through coordination of efforts between Manchoukuo and Japan.

He added that the Government is taking every measure to intensify agricultural productivity.

Commenting on the rice situation, Mr. Ino said that this year's rice crop looms ahead far larger than for a normal year.

In the course of his speech, he emphasized that Japan in the future must adopt the role of guardian in the solution of the food problem within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Savings Stressed

Successful prosecution of the war depends to a large extent on the nation's ability to save, declared Finance Minister Okinori Kaya in a statement to the session in which he urged the people to intensify their saving zeal.

The Finance Minister pointed out that national savings since the beginning of the China Affair up to June this year have amounted to ¥56,000,000,000, but national revenues further must be bolstered to meet wartime needs.

Meanwhile, Welfare Minister Chikahiko Koizumi revealed that his Ministry intended to extend national labor conscription law, in Monday's afternoon session of the national Co-operation Council.

By invoking the General Mobilization Law, the Minister said the labor conscription law will be applied not only to labor service but also to employers as well as industrial facilities for the purpose of increasing productivity.

Immediately after the end of the two-day debate, Chairman Kisaburo Ando named chairmen for six committees which will further discuss various proposals made by the representatives.

Shipbuilding Vital

Ken Terashima, Communications Minister, gave a detailed account of his policy regarding the construction of ships, increase in the supply of electric power, encouragement of the saving habit and other efforts. The gist of his speech follows:—

The authorities are taking measures to increase shipping bottoms, such as standardization in order to assure the building of ships suitable for the transportation of important materials, chartering of foreign vessels, utilization of ships captured or refloated. The construction of standard-type ships is to be carried on in accordance with a carefully worked out plan, fixing number of ships to be built each year. The construction of wooden vessels is also being encouraged in view of the enormous demand for cargo space.

The management of shipping service is as important as the construction of new ships. In order to operate ships in accordance with state need, the authorities concerned since April last have been undertaking the management of all steamers larger than 100 tons each and all motorboats displacing more than 150 tons respectively, excluding those requisitioned for military and other special purpose. In this connection, the competent authorities are availing of the services of the Shipping Management Association which, at present, is detailed for the operation of ships as stated above on the one hand, and for the improvement of loading and other harbor services.

Training Intensified

Nor are the authorities losing sight of another vital matter, the training of ships officers and seamen which is also essential for perfect operation.

In this connection, the authorities are doing their best to increase the number of higher marine schools mariners' training centers, etc.

The replacement of seamen is being conducted by the Shipping Operation Association, in whose hands all duties concerned are entrusted by the authorities.

In order to meet the ever increasing demand for electric power, the authorities are taking all possible measures, such as the development of the new resources of waterpower, construction of embankment, development of new coal mines and the like.

The savings campaign up to the present is turning out successful, a remarkable increase being observed in the amount of postal savings, deposits for postal pension, sales of national bonds, ammunition stamps and the like. In view of the fact that the present war is now taking the form of protracted warfare, however, further and nationwide co-operation is indispensable.

Machining a Ma

A main spindle of a lathe being machined with as much ease as a piece of wax being shaved. The cutting edge, of course, is made of high-speed steel containing molybdenum or cobalt, an alloy heat-tr ng much of its hardness and toughn 500° to 600° C). It can cut at spe it red-hot through friction.

CONTRASTS FEATURE MART TRANSACTIONS

Spot Market Sees Remarkable Gains—Setbacks in Long-Term—Short-Term Resistant

With the completion as a whole of short-coverings during last week, the consistent upward swing was perceptibly checked on the Tokyo Stock Exchange yesterday. In consequence, the bull camp hastened the liquidation of their wares that were bid for and quotations turned easier as compared with Saturday.

In the long-term section, wares that had scored conspicuous gains for many days on, in end, suffered a relapse yesterday due to the congestion of profit-taking sell-off. For instance, Japan Precision Machines and Japan Beer registered the worst setbacks, the former losing ¥1.50 and the latter ¥2.90, while Tokyo Wire Rope slipped ¥2.70. Reflecting, however, idle investors' inclination to buy on a scale down, some of the listed wares registered fair gains. As a matter of fact, Kokur Steel stepped up ¥1.50, Mitsukoshi Department Store ¥1.20 and Toa Tobacco ¥1.10.

In spite of the weak tone in the long-term section, there was a noticeable shade of resistance in the short-term section, and the bourse issue as well as the rest of the listed wares bade fair to a gradual recovery.

The spot market was irregular, although remarkable gains were scored by Kawanami Shipbuilding, Kawasaki Heavy Industrial and its new, and Maruzen Oil, respectively jumping up ¥2.50, ¥1.00 each and ¥2.50

Yesterday's closing prices of the major issues in the short-term section were: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥129.80, N.Y.K. ¥110.70, Kanebo Spinning ¥150.80, Teikoku Rayon, new ¥81.90, S.M.R. ¥74.00 and Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥91.00.

Long-Term Section

Final prices of select issues in the morning session of the long-term section yesterday were:

First Section

	—Delivery— Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Kanebo Spinning (50)...	150.4	151.2	151.2
Do. new (12½)	96.1	97.0	97.8
Teikoku Rayon (50)	93.3	93.2	93.4
Kanegafuchi Ind (50) ..	73.2	73.8	74.6

Second Section

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
N. Y. K. (50)	110.3	110.8	110.2
Do. new (37½)	93.7	94.3	94.0
O. S. K. (50)	99.8	100.1	101.5
Uraga Shipbuilding (50).	90.7	91.0	91.7
Mitsubishi Mining (50)..	98.9	99.7	99.4

Third Section

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
S. M. R. (50)	73.6	....	73.3
M'bishi Elec. Mach (50).	145.1	143.5	140.6
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	64.8	65.6	65.9
Japan Beer (50)	110.0	111.0	111.1
Tropical Ind (42½)	43.7	....	44.3
Sumatra Dev., new (37½)	49.0	49.6	50.1
Asahi Glass (50)	129.8	129.5	130.9
Toa Tobacco (50)	97.5	98.9	98.8

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new..	129.2	9.8	9.0	129.8
N. Y. K., old	110.2	0.7	0.0	100.7
Do. new	94.2	4.7	4.0	94.6
Kanebo Spinning ..	150.4	0.8	149.6	150.8
Do. new	96.6	7.0	6.1	97.0
Teikoku Rayon, n..	81.2	1.9	1.7	81.9
Osaka Stock, new ..	70.2	0.2	69.6	....
Japan Steel Tube ..	67.3	9.3	7.0	69.2
Japan Oil	78.4	9.0	8.2	....
S. M. R.	74.0	4.0	3.9	74.0
Mitsubishi Heavy ..	90.1	1.0	0.1	91.0
Tokyo Rayon, new..	62.4	3.4	2.5	63.4
Japan Beer, new ..	55.4	5.4	3.7	53.7
Nichiro Fishery	83.2	4.0	3.2	83.7
Japan Fishery, new.	48.7	8.7	8.6	48.7
Japan Sugar, new..	73.4	3.9	3.4	73.9
Japan Mining	55.5	5.8	5.5	55.8
Manchou Ind.	57.9	7.9	7.7	57.7

Closing Quotations Of Key Sto And

Yesterday's final prices stocks and bonds on the Stock Exchange follow, in c

Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	129.8
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	94.6
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	97.0
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%...	108.1

ELECTRIC POWER RA SET UP BY COM

Discussion Centered on tion of Prices for O ship Transfer

The 20th meeting of th Power Facilities Assessmen tee took place at the official of the Communications Min 2:00 p.m. Friday and, afte tions and discussions in th of Communications Min Terashima, Hachiro Tagur the first section of th Board, and other officials, 14 committee men, the bas for electric power evalu agreed upon, reports, Dom

Incidentally it was learn ing to Domei, that the giv for discussions at this me centered on the evaluatio for ownership transfer in with the adjustment of p mission territories former by the Tokyo Electric Ligh to the west of the Fujik Shizuoka Prefecture a territories in Hyogo Pre merly occupied by the S tric Power Transmission together with the eval ownership transfer of the enterprises in Ibaragi an fectures.

It was further reve Domei, that the total su tion in connection with ment of electric power t territories would amount 000.

The Imperial

(Continued From

Department of Navy an $15,000,000 was appropri construction of bases for small naval crafts and a was garrisoned by abou rines.

As the war in the gressed in favor of our American strategem of t sive actions in East Asia For many years, c American naval strategi mentators openly refer three routes of attack in case of war against They were the "northern and "southern" routes "northern" route the forces were to utilize th and air bases at Kiska, Unalaska and strike our the Chishima Islands. out that the natural b as dense fog, strong w stant bad weather con this route should also vantage of when advar Japan. The "central" from Hawaii-Midway- Guam and than brand ward the South Sea I enemy did not favor t attack as they did the route. Can it be becau ed confidence or want any frontal clashes in th with our Navy? The "southern" route was This course ran from H tralia and the Philipp Phoenix, the New Hebr British Solomon Islands of attack was loudly ba in reality, the distance that it entails innumer ties and handicaps.

FOR BUS SERVICES BE REORGANIZED

ss Competition to Be Stop- ed to Place Industry on Firm Ground

undamental reorganization will onducted of the bus services Japan in her near future ler to place the business on a base as announced by the ay authorities at a cabinet ng of August 21 last, says the al Economist in one of its re issues.

bus service of this country placed under official control by of the Automobile Transpor Industry Law which was pro ated in 1931 to remove the ful competition existing at that among all parties concerned by cting the number of the bus e companies in the country. spite of the measure taken by Government authorities to pre useless competition, the number us service companies in the ry had steadily increased. At beginning of 1930, there were Japan 3,771 bus companies, h increased to 4,311 by the of 1933. As a natural result vere competition that followed, economic position of those com s grew worse as time passed. the outbreak of the China Af the business became less and remunerative due to the short ly of labor and materials.

1938, the supply of gasoline considerably restricted by the on system, while the replace t of cars grew extremely dif . In September, 1941, the sup of gasoline to the bus service panies was discontinued, neces ing the use of cars run by sub te-fuel. Eventually the busi has become totally unprofit the income per kilometer per being reduced to 35 or 36 sen nst about 40 sen of the ex ses. See the figures to follow:

Number of Bus Companies	Total length of lines (In meters)	Number of passengers
..... 3,770	110,768,000	Unknown
..... 4,311	129,866,000	"
..... 3,093	108,017,000	976,000,000
..... 2,529	98,200,000	1,230,000,000
..... 2,175	94,436,000	1,291,000,000
..... 1,495	85,841,000	1,800,000,000
..... 1,317 (at the end of July last)		

Need for Changes Seen

s seen from the figures given e, the number of bus ser companies in Japan began to w a steady decrease after 1935, le that of the passengers grew leaps and bounds. These figures eal the fact that all parties aged in bus service in Japan e been required to exercise more more strenuous efforts as time sed. Hence, an urgent necessity ake some counter measure.

ccording to the railway authori , the reorganization of bus vices in Japan will be conducted follows:

1) In view of the local traffic dition, not more than one tran bloc shall be established in h prefecture, the bus service npanies in each bloc being re ded as respective objectives for trol and coordination.

2) A bus service company that nds on the soundest financial ndation in each transit bloc shall detailed for the disposal of bus vice interests in the bloc, involv the amalgamation and merger h the other poorer companies.

3) The enforcement of control to be conducted by the provincial vernor concerned. The measures be actually followed in connection h the control, however, shall be cided on after a careful investiga n between the railway authori s and the provincial governor ncerned.

There are, as stated above, about 17 bus service companies in Japan, of which only 151 shall be retained in addition to the 161 companies in Tokyo and Osaka which shall be left as they are. Thus, by March next, the number of bus service companies in Japan shall be reduced to about 300 which, by means of their complete system of operation, will make great contribution toward stabilizing the bus transportation service in Japan.

CORPORATION LOANS FOR QUARTER IS SET

Total Amount of Debentures for Issue Restricted to ¥618,000,000 by Council

As a result of the meeting held by the Loans Planning Council on September 25, it was agreed among the members concerned that this association would float loans in favor of eligible firms and corporations for the third quarter of the current fiscal year according to the following plan, reports the Miyako (shown in ¥1,000):

	Special firms in Japan	General firms in Japan	Firms and corporations in Man'kuo	in China
Amount of debentures ...	220,000	100,000	178,000	120,000
Accepted by syndicate ..	57,000	12,500	41,500	52,500
Public subscription ..	38,000	65,500	69,000	15,000
Subscribed by Govt., etc...	125,000	22,000	67,500	52,500

N.B. (1) Special firms in Japan include corporations. (2) The figures for firms and corporations in Manchoukuo include loans in the form of national bonds. (3) Loans for conversion excluded.

The paper discloses that, in spite of the fairly large amount of loans originally desired by the firms and corporations concerned, the council restricted the total amount of debentures for issue during the third quarter to ¥618,000,000. The restriction will be specially applied to the highly strained key industrial program and the monetary funds control scheme as well as the existing state of financial affair. This figure shows a gain of ¥30,150,000 over the corresponding period of last year and a decrease of ¥3,800,000 as compared with the preceding period.

Incidentally, the Nationwide Monetary Control Association is prepared to extend all-round cooperation to the council in connection with the acceptance and absorption of the debentures issued as heretofore according to the plan revealed above.

It is further stated by the paper that the Nationwide Monetary Control Association summoned to the Hypothec Bank of Japan on September 25 representatives of the six chartered banks, of the 13 banks and eight trust companies belonging to the General Bank Control Association, the debenture acceptance syndicate consisting of 20 banks (including the Japan Trust Bank) and eight trust companies and deliberated in detail, with these representatives as to the acceptance and absorption of the debentures according to the aforesaid plan. It is understood the representatives pledged their wholehearted cooperation with the Loans Planning Council in the noble spirit of bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a glorious conclusion.

MINISTRY WILL UNDERTAKE UNIFICATION OF RAILWAYS

Japan Proper and Overseas Territories to Be Greatly Convenienced by Plan

In view of the important role the railways are required to play in completing Japan's national defense by securing the smooth inter-exchange of commodities in Greater East Asia, the Imperial Railways' Association has recently filed its recommendation with the competent authorities, requesting the Railway Minister to place all railways in Japan and in Japan's overseas territories under its control.

The following is the gist of the recommendation just filed by the Imperial Railways' Association with the railways authorities:

The Association wishes that the Government-General of Chosen, the Government-General of Taiwan, and the Karafuto Office be placed under the control of the Railway Minister in matters concerning the basic railway construction and transportation in the regions under their respective jurisdiction, so that (a) perfect coordination may be secured in the efficiency of the railways in Japan Proper and in her overseas territories, (b) the development of the railway transportation service in Japan's colonies may be accelerated, (c) the productive power of the country may be increased in keeping with the development of the railways in Japan Proper as well as in her colonies, (d) the supply of important materials and men may be facilitated in keeping with the improvement of the railway transportation service.

U.S. Munition Plants Severely Affected By Materials Dearth

Material shortage is coming more and more to the fore as a subject of debate in the United States, according to a Domei dispatch dated Saturday from Buenos Aires. American industrial plants are reducing production one by one for lack of the necessary raw materials. For instance, some 3,000 employes of the Patterson plant of Wright Aircraft are now idle as a result of curtailed operation. The War Department has cancelled its munitions contract with the Simmons Company, of Wisconsin, also on account of material shortage. Oldsmobile is producing less because of the dearth in materials. The United States lacks aluminum, copper and chromium by reason of distribution difficulties and sinkings in the Caribbean Sea. Some American plants are monopolizing stocks. For instance a certain dockyard has copper enough to last for five years but some important munition factories are operating from hand to mouth as they are short of the metal. The erection of the Higgins dockyard was cancelled because it was feared it could not obtain enough raw materials to operate efficiently next year. During August some 1,000 munition plants were hard hit by the general shortage of materials.

Pushing Work in Taihu

C.P.S.

KASHING, September 26.—The Kuomintang authorities in the areas southeast of Lake Taihu are reported to be intensifying their work in that region with several branch headquarters already established for the purpose.

Bill Clearings

September 28
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	222,623	164,958
Balance	25,723	48,480

Investments
SHARES sold or bought on cash payment. Margin transactions on long or short term delivery.
NIZO OBA
(P.O. Box 67, Nihombashi). The Kataoka Shoten, Licensed Tokyo Stock Exchange Broker, Kabuto-cho 1-chome, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kayabacho (66) 1151-59, 3314, 3163, 0384.
Correspondence in English Invited.

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Reserve Fund ¥147,150,000
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S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
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K. Kodama
Head Office, Yokohama
T. OHMURA, Manager
Tokyo Branch
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J. KIYOSE, Manager
Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Agent
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ADJUSTMENT SLATED FOR SODA PRODUCERS

4-Point Plan Decided by Chemical Industry Committee to Carry Out Move

In accordance with the plan approved by the Commerce and Industry Ministry on September 18, the Chemical Industry Adjustment Committee (chairman Ichiro Ishikawa) is expected to adjust the existing electrolytic soda manufacturing concerns with special importance attached to production and the general public demand for chlorine, reports the Miyako.

The paper outlines the plan in question as follows:

1. All the existing electrolytic soda manufacturing factories will effect increased production through cooperation with the association.

2. Every factory shall be made to rationalize its operation from the viewpoint of national policy and key industries with reference to the transportation of raw materials, finished products, technical standards etc.

3. In case any factories are found operating with poor results after the plan is put into practice, they are to be aided by the more efficient factories to maintain production.

4. With the object of facilitating the execution of the provisions covered by the preceding two items, and of utilizing all raw materials, labor and technical resources to the best advantage with reference to capital, man-power and geographic situation, parties concerned shall preferably be made to amalgamate should the situation warrant it.

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
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8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Nihombashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihombashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—87 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Ryuzo Watanabe, Esq., Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Eizaburo Sugano, Esq., Keikichi Kataoka, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (Zaidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
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Capital Paid-up 60,000,000
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CAPITAL PAID-UP 72,200,000
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DEPOSITS (30/6/'42) 3,544,424,853
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TOKYO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1942

The Speech of the German Foreign Minister

Last Sunday evening, on the second anniversary of the signing of the Tripartite Pact, the German Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop at a reception given in Berlin in celebration of the occasion, delivered a most significant speech. His review of the history and significance of the pact which first bound the three greatest Powers of the world together in the pursuit of a common mission for the betterment of the entire world meets with the hearty concurrence of the Japanese nation.

The German Foreign Minister made three major points in the course of his address. All three of them strike a responsive chord in the hearts of the Japanese people. These three points are, first, his interpretation of the purposes of the Tripartite Pact; second, his analysis of the progress of the present war and its ultimate outcome; and third, his views concerning the New World Order which will result from the joint efforts of the partners of the Tripartite Pact.

In regard to the first point, Herr von Ribbentrop recalled that the purpose of the Tripartite Pact in the first place was to preserve the peace of the world. The United States, driven by Roosevelt and his warmongering associates, was plunging along a road which was bound to invite a worldwide conflict. If this conflict was to be averted, the United States had to be warned. The Tripartite Pact was designed to impart this warning, and hence was of a purely defensive and peaceful nature. But the United States blindly refused to heed the warning and deliberately continued her policy with the disastrous consequences to her which are now so obvious. Now that the United States had brought on the war which the signatories of the Tripartite Pact had sought to avert, however, the Pact together with the subsequent instruments supplementing it have rendered the signatory Powers more invincible than ever.

As to his analysis of the progress of the war and his predictions of the ultimate outcome, the German Foreign Minister had a most optimistic picture to present. While not ignoring the magnitude of the unfinished task which still remains, Herr von Ribbentrop clearly pointed out the significance of the spectacular victories which Japan and the Axis Powers have inflicted on their enemies. The helplessness of our enemies in the face of these victories, he concluded, clearly indicates the inevitability of the final triumph of the forces of the Tripartite Powers. Fully cognizant of the significance of her own role in the War of Greater East Asia, Japan can most heartily applaud and substantiate this conclusion of our German ally.

Finally with regard to the construction of the New World Order, Herr von Ribbentrop presented a most graphic contrast between the empty promises of our enemies and the actual developments which are taking place in both Europe and Asia under the leadership of the Powers to the Tripartite Pact. While Roosevelt and Churchill have nothing to say of the future but to utter vain threats of revenge and to plead for support with empty promises of an undefined future happiness, the Powers of the Tripartite Pact are going rapidly ahead in a practical manner in the actual construction of a New World Order which is immeasurably better and more just than the old world which was held in subjection by the Anglo-American imperialists. So assured is the success of this project that none of the signatory Powers has ever voiced any intention of punishing the British and American culprits who are responsible for the war, for with the actual demonstration of the glories of the New World Order, the disillusioned and disappointed peoples of Britain and America will eventually punish their own leaders who have betrayed them so criminally, is the view of Herr von Ribbentrop. This also is a sentiment with which the Japanese nation thoroughly concurs.

From this side of the world, ever loyal to the ideal of a better new world which the Tripartite Pact envisages, Japan g her partners on the other side of and joins with them in hailing the which has linked their destinies to

The Shame of Br

The United States apparently only country which has adopte pardonable practice of mistreatin and defenseless Japanese residen the evident influence of this sham gator, Brazil likewise seems to ha ed to the same beastly level. H heels of the recently confirmed a atrocities committed in the Un against harmless Japanese inte comes an account of similar treatr out to the Japanese in Brazil. Hori, spokesman of the Board of I in a statement released last Satur authority for the latest tale of unj human acts of physical violence, and looting committed by the peo authorities of Brazil against inn nese residents there.

Many incidents may be cited a In the region of Sao Paulo, the aut reported to have confiscated all fire possession of the Japanese residen the absurd pretext that these peop gaged in fifth column activities. ordinary country, the possession might be considered unusual, but cial conditions prevailing in the some parts of Brazil, the possess arms is not only customary but ab cessary to law-abiding residents f of self-protection. The confiscat arms from the Japanese left them without their customary means tection, with the consequence th less elements of the country took of the helplessness of the Japanes sault, and injure them. In many fenseless Japanese women were u mistreated. Yet, in the face of th the responsible Brazilian police mained aloof and failed to take a remedial measures.

There have been many cases residents being detained without in such unhealthy quarters that was seriously impaired; of other c zilian authorities illegally searchi systematically looting the houses of the Japanese. Many of the Ja arrested and treated like commo and often threatened with physi and in fact some of them were act

The question immediately aris it is that Brazil has resorted to su able practices, practices which co most unworthy chapter in the w of Brazil which until now has de considered as one of the foremost South America. These acts of and violence, however, have caus forfeit this position, for, as Mr. Ho ed out, these acts are tantamoun ecration of civilization itself.

These are acts which are part worthy of a country like Brazil w to the Christian traditions and Portugal, which remains neutral toward Japan. These acts of B be reconciled with her traditiona a great Catholic country, particul of the friendly and understand which the highest Church autho Vatican have been manifesting to ever since the beginning of the p

The provocative attitude of B ticularly strange in view of the f is not at war with Japan, althoug ian actions would be unjustifiabl country at war. Japan, of course, difficult position in which Brazil with respect to the increasing pre United States throughout all La It was through this coercive pre United States that Brazil was break off diplomatic relations wit January when in reality there was able grounds for a quarrel betwee Brazil. It is without question thi cive pressure of the United Sta driving all Latin America into th maddened course of desperation which is now causing Brazil to en persecutions of innocent Japanes so alien to her Catholic and Lati Appreciating this embarrassing which Brazil finds herself, Japan fore remained silent. But the co tions of Brazil leave no other ch pan but to raise her voice in pro the Brazilian Government recons tions and frees itself from the de fluence of Anglo-American press causing the violation of every w tion and intelligent interest of the result can only be the ineffac of Brazil.

DECLINE OF BRITISH INFLUENCE IN INDIA GAINING IN RAPIDITY

ndian Ocean No Longer Safe to Ships Flying Union Jack or Anti-Axis Elag

By KOICHI HIRAI
(From the Taiheiyo)

The dry season which lasted for early six months in India ends bout the middle of June when the onsoon sets in. When this long vaited rainy season begins, the euters News Agency will immedi- ely cable to London, New York, uenos Aires and other principal ties throughout the world four ort words of much import—"The onsoon has broken."

This rain is a blessing to India's real, cotton and other agricultural roducts which would otherwise il to yield if the long dry spell not broken. Since the majority the Indian population of more an 390,000,000 depend on the soil r their very existence, it is easily nderstandable how much the rain appreciated. Moreover, the quan- ty of rain during this wet season ts as an economic barometer of In- ia's chief agricultural products. For is reason, not only the agrarian tives but merchants and financiers e especially concerned about the egularity and the amount of rain. is not uncommon for Rueters to ble detailed rain informations bout a dozen times a day to Lon- on and New York.

Monsoon and Transportation

Since time immemorial, monsoon layed an important role in the est-east sea communications. In is connection, the monsoon season ontributed much toward the propa- ation of Buddhism which originat- d in India, into Java, China, Chosen nd our own country. Riding out nto the Indian Ocean on small sail- oats the Indian Buddhist priests raved the natural elements to pro- agate their doctrine far and wide n oversea soils. Propelled by the rong west wind they touched Java nd then emerged into the south- est Pacific Ocean, where the north- rly ocean current enabled the small essels to reach the coast of south nd central China. The ambitious riests were able to make round rip journeys because from June to ctober the direction of the wind s from west to east, and from Dec- mber to March is just the opposite. ikewise, the monsoon wind enabl- d Mohammedanism to cross the rabian Sea and plant itself deeply n India.

The trek over the overland route o Asia Minor and as far west as the alkans from Asia was accomplish- d by Genghis Khan, the great Mon- ol warrior, during the latter part f the 12th century. Then about the ear 1272, an Italian traveler, Marco Polo, came over to China and serv- d under the Emperor Hsi of the uan Dynasty for many years. After eturning home he published a rec- rd of his experiences in the Orient, nd in his work, he introduced Japan o the world as a country rich in old and silver. This stimulated Europeans to start out on expedi- ions to the Orient.

But from the middle of the 13th Century, the Ottoman Empire of Turkey extended its domination rom southwest Asia to the Balkans, s overland routes to the East were losed. This provided the expand- ng nations of Portugal and Spain he impetus to seek new water rout- s to India. In this quest, Barthe- omew Diaz of Portugal discovered Cape of Good Hope at the southernmost tip of South Africa in 1486; and 12 years later, another Portuguese navigator, Vasco da Gama, circumnavigated Africa to reach India successfully by sea. Gradually other seafaring Portuguese traders ventured out to establish trading posts in India, Malaya and even in south China. Incidentally, it was in 1543 that the first Portuguese vessel sailed into our port of Tanegashima off southern Kyushu.

Spanish Expansion

Like Portugal, Spain was another enterprising European nation. She financed and encouraged numerous ventures in an effort to establish trade routes to India. For example there were Christopher Columbus who discovered the Americas in 1492; Amerigo Vespucci the discoverer of Central America; and Fernado Magellan. Magellan circumnavigated almost three-fourths of the globe to discover the Strait which is named after him and the Philippines. Unfortunately, his search for India was cut short by a native's poison arrow which claimed his life. His men continued the journey due west They rounded the Cape of Good Hope and finally reached Spain after three years of voyage.

As the powers of Spain and Portugal began to decline, their places were occupied by England and Holland. The latter two countries immediately seized the opportunities to oust the Spaniards and Portuguese from their rich bases in the South Seas and India to establish their own colonies. On the other hand, the seed of the conquest of India was being sown by Britain. It founded the East Indies Company to achieve this end. The Company's enterprises expanded and it grew in power year by year. In 1757 when a rebellion broke out, the British Government intervened to take over the control of the East Indies Company. The Office of Government-General was established with absolute right and power. And in this way the vast country covering an area of more than 1,575,000 square miles became England's most prized overseas territory.

With India as the base of operation, British influence was gradually expanded to other areas surrounding the Indian Ocean and the southwest Pacific. For instance, the Union Jack was hoisted over such distant countries as Burma, Australia, Arabia and the east coast of Africa. Practically all the islands in the Indian Ocean, large and small, were also ruled by Britain.

It is obvious that the part played by British navigation was one of the major factors which made possible the creation of the British Empire. If a person looks through the records of the old P. & O. Company (Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company), the facts are clearly there. The P. & O. Company, with its head office in India, was founded in 1840. Regular year-round schedules were fixed between India and the British Isles. Prosperity which was enjoyed by Great Britain during the reign of Queen Victoria was partly due to the energetic efforts of the P. & O. Company.

Important Amalgamation

Then a historic event in the annals of British commercial navigation occurred in 1914 when the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company amalgamated with the all-powerful British-India Steam Navigation Company. The life-line route between the British home-land and her rich colonies in the Indian Ocean was at last stabilized.

In the days before the Suez Canal, the connections between the Orient and the Mediterranean Sea were the overland caravans via Suez, Cairo and Alexandria. About 3,000 camels were required to transfer the cargoes of just one vessel. The annual expense for this overland transportation amounted to more than ¥40,000,000. So when the Suez Canal was completed it was not only an engineering feat but also a great contribution to commercial navigation.

The Suez Canal, which is 104.5 miles long and is at sea-level, was opened in 1869. European Powers then intrigued with the Egyptian Government for the purchase of the controlling share of the Canal. Great Britain was most anxious to control this Canal. The then Prime Minister of Britain, Benjamin Disraeli, knew that if his country were to acquire this controlling interest, he must act quickly. There was no time to consult Parliament, so he solicited the financial support from that world renowned Jewish banking house of the Rothschilds. When asked by the banker what would be the Premier's collateral for the loan, Prime Minister Disraeli promptly said, "Her Majesty's Government." In a business-like manner the banker advanced the loan and the shrewd Premier closed the deal with the King of Egypt, Khedive Ismail, purchasing 176,602 shares for only £4,000,000. Today, Great Britain owns 296,026 of the 652,932 shares now outstanding.

Shipping Tonnage

The creation of the High Navigation Commission by the British Government after the First World War, was one of the concrete measures it adopted for the promotion and restoration of British commercial navigation influence, especially in the Orient. After 4 years of close investigation, the Commission published in the spring of 1936 the results of its work. One of those reports was on "The British Navigation in the Orient." According to this report, the number of ships and its tonnage which entered the ports of India during the year 1936 was given as follows: (Units 1,000 tons)

Countries of Departure	English Ships No. of Ships	English Ships Tonnage	Foreign Ships No. of Ships	Foreign Ships Tonnage
England	456	2,347	2	8
Germany, Italy, France	..	..	162	747
Japan, China	122	523	216	866
Strait Settlements	238	57	18	45
United States	50	198	93	430
Iran, Iraq	160	460	18	73
Australia, New Zealand	40	33	1	4
South Africa	49	19	2	9
Ceylon	501	396	13	48
Others	146	462	156	510
	1.762	5.43	681	2.740

The above figures reveal that more than two-thirds of the total ships that entered the Indian ports were English vessels.

Out of the total freight receipts of £33,000,000 made by the English shipping companies in the Orient in 1936, one-fourth was contributed by India, Burma, and Ceylon.

As the net of English shipping was so closely interwoven with India, any changes in the production economy of the latter country greatly affected the British economy more than it did India. For instance, whereas the British exports to India in 1928-9 declined from £91,000,000 to £37,000,000 during the year 1936-7, the drop in the Indian export of goods to the British Isles was only £4,000,000 for the same period.

When textiles became one of India's chief industries, British spinning as well as shipping circles received terrible economic setbacks. The British textile export to India tumbled from 1,443,000,000 yards in 1928-9 to 334,000,000 yards in 1936-7. Manchester spinners were panic-stricken and they loudly wailed that this reduction was due to our country's ruthless dumping tactics in India. But in reality, this was far from correct because our textile export to India revealed an increase of but 60,000,000 yards from 1928 to 1937.

Three Steamship Companies

There are only three major steamship companies in India. The British-India Navigation Company which holds undisputed control over coastal trades of India, the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company and the Sindia Navigation Company. The latter company is operated under Indian capital. The Indian-owned Sindia Navigation Company has made remarkable progress, both in cargo and passenger transportation since its organization. In 1923, it possessed only 29,000 tons but by 1936, it had about 100,000 tons. With the outbreak of the Second World War, the British Government encouraged and subsidized many shipyards of Canada, Australia and India for construction of ships to replace her rapidly depleting bottoms. The Sindia Navigation Company also received fat contracts from the British Government to meet this requirement.

India's East Asia trade was wtih Japan, China, East Indies and Malaya. The chief product which was shipped from the East Indies to India was sugar. Prior to the introduction of the sugar production measures and increased tariff on sugar imports by the Government of India in 1935, 650,000 tons of Java sugar was annually imported by the country.

Ever since the Japanese steamship companies established regular ship schedules between Japan and India, British shipping interests began to lose its influence. The statistics below show clearly the development of our country's shipping with India, as compared with British shipping: (in tons)

	1929	1932	1935
Ships calling at India:			
Japanese	434.000	437.000	661.000
British	258.000	222.000	281.000
Outgoing ships from India:			
Japanese	541.000	515.000	651.000
British	278.000	276.000	254.000

British Ruthlessness

It is against the will of Heaven that India, the seat of the world's oldest civilization, should suffer any longer under the yoke of British oppression. For years the people of India have been oppressed and exploited, and her leaders were either thrown into prison or forced to seek refuge on foreign soils.

She was deceived by Great Britain to dispatch 1,200,000 able-bodied men to the front and contribute what is equivalent to ¥3,000,000 for the cause of the Empire during the First World War, under the pretext that independence will be granted to her after the War.

In order to settle the delicate Indian problems, the first of the series of British-India Round Table Conferences was held in London in 1930, after the return of the John Simon's Investigation Commission to India. But the conference ended in failure because of the insincerity with the British Government. The following year, a similar conference was held in which Mahatma Gandhi represented his country. This conference too failed to arrive at an amicable settlement, and the Government of India continued to rule the highly indignant Indians, but with anxiety and worry when the Second World War broke out on September 1, 1939. The goodwill of the Indian people became important to the Britishers almost overnight, but of course, it was now too late.

During the last 25 years, India has made a remarkable progress in manufacturing, especially after the Ottawa Agreement was concluded among the colonies of the British Empire in 1932. The textile industry, just prior to the outbreak of the Second World War, employed 440,000 workers and consumed 3,660,000 bales of raw cotton or an increase of 76 and 74 per cent respectively since 1913. Manchester spinners were shocked when India produced 4,100,000,000 yards of cloth in 1937. And her product began to appear in the markets of Burma, Malaya, Ceylon, Egypt and countries in southwest Africa and southwest Pacific.

Despite the industrial revolution in India, only 10 per cent of her total population of 389,000,000 (March, 1941) was engaged in the manufacturing industries in 1941, while 70 per cent was engaged in tilling the soil and in pastoral activities.

While the surface soil of India produces thousands of tons of staple foodstuffs and raw materials her deep underground soil holds unestimable rich deposits of mineral resources. Great Britain dearly needs all these supplies but her chances of transporting them to the British Isles are indeed very slim, because the Indian Ocean is no longer safe for ships flying the Union Jack or any other anti-Axis flags.

The Imperial Navy —
Unchallenged Ruler of the W
By Lieutenant-Commander
(From

The Attack on Pearl Harbor

An order was given to attack Oahu, base of the United States naval and air forces, in the Hawaiian Islands. So, the nightmare of an armed conflict in the Pacific with the United States had come true. The fate of our Empire and her 100,000,000 inhabitants now depended on the outcome of this greatest of all wars in the history of mankind.

A tension, silent and taut, gripped both the officers and crews on board the Japanese warships as they stood at attention to glance up at the mast to see the famous "Z-flag" flutter in the breeze. They gazed at the banner, reminiscing on the Russo-Japanese War of 37 years ago, when Admiral Heihachiro Togo at the Battle of Japan Sea hoisted this same "Z-banner" above the mast of his flagship Mikasa with the message to his men that "The rise or fall of our Empire depends on this one battle. Men, fight to the last." Momentarily, the Flight Commander of the Air Force said to his men calmly, "Resolve that each of you will do your utmost in carrying out your respective duty."

The Fleet was manned by men who were determined to crush the enemy. While the traditional banner was quietly lowered, the Fleet plowed through the ocean at full-speed toward Oahu. Preparations for the big-show were nimbly pursued by both the officers and crews. The spirit of the men grew high as their ships neared the objective. There was a change in the weather and the ships began to roll heavily, but this did not hinder the progress of the final preparation from being completed.

Finally, at an early morning hour of that memoriable day of December 8, last minute instructions were given to the flyers who were to carry out the all-important mission. The adverse weather condition continued with a dense layer of clouds overhanging at an altitude of 1,500 to 2,000 meters. Nevertheless, one plane after another took off from the runway of the pitching aircraft carrier, and in impressive formation headed toward the Hawaiian Islands.

Oahu Island Reached

Even under slightly adverse weather condition, the Hawaiian Islands should be visible from a distance of 20 to 50 miles away, and even more clearly when an airplane is 20 minutes from its destination; but on this particular morning the dense cloud completely obliterated the islands. For a moment, the Flight Commander could not help but feel rather uneasy. At an approximate time, the islands had not yet been sighted. He was positive that there could be no error in the navigation, but what if there were? Just then, he chanced to glance down between the breaks in the clouds and saw waves breaking along the shoreline. It was Oahu Island!

The disposal order was signaled to the entire squadron. The tight formation which the squadron had maintained during its flight now broke up. Some planes zoomed up while others dove down, according to prearranged strategy. The heavy bombers, led by the Flight Commander, nosed toward the enemy headquarters situated on the west side of Oahu. As if by the grace of Heaven, the clouds began to disperse and down below in the harbor was the much-talked-of Fleet of the United States Navy, anchored two in a row, a perfect target.

No sooner had the signal for the attack been given when torpedo planes, under the command of a lieutenant-commander, led his charges straight down for the initial blow. Since Pearl Harbor is relatively shallow with its topography shaped like an earthenware mortar, it required great skill to execute a horizontal torpedo attack. But our men were confident, due to years of hard training, to execute successfully such an attack.

Skimming the surface of the water at terrific speed, one torpedo after another was released by our planes. Massive columns of water spurted into the air as the torpedoes struck home on the enemy warships. During the brief period of only three or four minutes many torpedoes were released, all of which found its mark. The enemy's guns were still silent nor did any enemy fighters appear in the air to challenge our flyers. The surprise raid was a complete success.

Dive-Bombers in Action

The attacks on the enemy airfield and airdromes were now commenced by our dive-bombers.

It was not till after the dive-bombers, which followed the torpedo planes, had unloaded their load of high explosives and incendiaries on the enemy airfield and airdromes that the enemy was aroused from his slumber and opened up his anti-aircraft batteries. The time had now come for the heavy bombers to release their bombs. With the Flight Commander at the head of the squadron of heavy bombers, he veered his course toward the enemy's warships and vital ground installations. Anti-aircraft shells which were bursting all around, did not worry them so much as the mist which gradually became deep. As a result, it became difficult to take correct aim and a horizontal attack under such condition would be ineffective, so the Flight Commander maneuvered his squadron into a more effective position. This tactic mean't running into the gauntlet of fierce enemy anti-aircraft fire, but this dangerous chance had to be taken in order to score direct hits.

As tons of bomb screamed earthward, enormous columns of flame and smoke which shot about 150 meters into the air and which were followed by series of terrific explosions were felt even by the flyers at this time. It was later learned that it was the result of an undersea attack carried out by the Special Attack Flotilla. An enemy warship of the "Arizona" class was enwrapped in a ball of fire. Flames were also devouring the oil which covered the surface of the surrounding water.

Meanwhile, the Flight Commander noticed that the Number 5 plane, under his squadron, was giving out a spray of gasoline. He immediately contacted the damaged plane for information. "Only an auxiliary fuel tank," was the reply which he received. But the indomitable spirit of the men in that plane were that they would continue the battle till the engines failed and then plunge the craft in a suicidal dive against an enemy objective.

Wheeler Airfield Attacked

A little inland, on the same island of Oahu, our dive-bombers and fighters were causing havoc on the Wheeler Airfield. More than 200 enemy fighters and bombers which lined the field were destroyed. Airdromes burst into flame and the black pall of smoke from the burning fuel tank curled uup.

Back at Pearl Harbor, dive-bombers and torpedo planes continued their relentless attack on the hapless warships.

Before long, the objective of the mission was fulfilled and our planes headed out toward the sea, homeward bound to their carrier. But the Flight Commander's plane continued to hover above the enemy territory, observing the result of the raid as long as his fuel supply permitted him to do so.

Soon afterwards a second wave of our attacking party appeared over Oahu to follow up the knock out blow against the American base.

The extent of the damage suffered by the American naval force can be surmised by the ironical statement made by the American Secretary of Navy, Colonel Frank Knox, when he stated that "the damage was very light" after his hurried inspection tour to Pearl Harbor where he actually saw junked warships and devastated airfields and hangars. Moreover, Admiral Husband Kimmel, the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, and Vice-Admiral Short, Chief of the Air Force in Hawaii, were immediately divested of their respective ranks and faced court martial for gross negligence.

Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the United States Navy Department on February, 1, 1941, reorganized its Fleet and formed three distinct naval fleets, the Pacific Fleet, the Atlantic Fleet and the Asiatic Fleet. After this big reorganization, close to 80 per cent of the United States Combined Fleet was actually being stationed at Pearl Harbor. When Germany opened her offensive against Crete in the summer of 1941, one or two of the dreadnaughts stationed in the Hawaiian waters were transferred to the Atlantic via the Panama Canal; but despite this about 60 per cent of the United States Combined Fleet was still stationed there.

Occupation of Wake

Following the destruction of Uncle Sam's Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor, the island of Wake was completely occupied by our troops on December 23, at 10:30 in the morning, after intensive ground and air engagements. Our Imperial Navy lost two destroyers during the exchange of fire with the enemy's big shore-guns.

Wake Island is a coral reef island and its total area is only about 2,600 square acres. In 1934, it came under the direct jurisdiction of the

(Continued on Page 5)